

Moderate Party Leader In South Africa to Meet With Black Rebel Group

LUSAKA, Zambia — The leader of South Africa's main opposition party, Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, said Friday that he planned to hold talks here Saturday with the banned African National Congress.

Mr. Van Zyl Slabbert, head of the Progressive Federal Party, said that he and the guerrilla organization would have exploratory discussions on tension in South Africa. He arrived in the Zambian capital earlier Friday.

The African National Congress, the principal rebel group seeking the overthrow of white rule in South Africa, has been critical of Mr. Van Zyl Slabbert and the Progressive Federal Party, a moderate opposition group.

The guerrilla organization, which is outlawed in South Africa, has said that Mr. Van Zyl Slabbert opposes meaningful action aimed at bringing about multiracial rule in South Africa. It also has condemned him for being a member of South Africa's parliament, which excludes blacks.

Asked to comment on the group's criticism, Mr. Van Zyl Slabbert said: "We shall have to find out what they mean by that."

The president of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo, held talks last month with a group of influential South African businessmen despite a public plea from President Pieter W. Botha. The meeting reflected the business community's deep concern over violence in South Africa's black townships.

Extremist Afrikaners Meet
Alan Cowell of The New York Times reported from Silkaatsnek, South Africa:

On a stretch of arid scrub beneath a harsh sun, 2,000 whites assembled to celebrate the memory of one of their heroes and to commit themselves anew to white separatism and Afrikaner nationalism.

In pageants staged for them Thursday by extreme rightist groups, whites were depicted as a heroic and embattled people, facing an onslaught of black savagery in a hostile world.

A priest told the group that its future lay in racial purity. "This is the beginning," a white leader said, "of the revival of the Afrikaner consciousness."

The occasion was Kruger Day, a public holiday that commemorates Paul Kruger's birth 160 years ago. Kruger led the Afrikaner revolt against the British that resulted in the establishment of an independent Transvaal Republic in 1851.

Traditionally, the holiday is a time for recalling the events that shaped Afrikanerdom's self-image. The dominant white group sees itself as a nation that fought against

great odds and adversaries, both blacks and the British, to establish its dominance and freedom from control by others.

For the whites who attended the pageant in Silkaatsnek, 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of Johannesburg, Mr. Botha is a political liberal who has led his people astray.

"We reject integration in all forms," said Carel Boshoff, who leads a group called the Afrikaner Volkswag, or People's Guard.

As he spoke to a group of young and old whites who sat below parasols, a black ice-cream vendor was chased into the scrub by a woman wearing a traditional Afrikaner bonnet and wide-skirted dress.

"The Afrikaner people were called into being by God and throughout our tortuous history we see his helping hand," Mr. Boshoff said. "Time and time again, he has reassured us and brought us back to our destiny, which is to fulfill our calling in Africa as white people."

To an outsider who ventured through the scrub to discover men wearing corduroy breeches and bandoliers in the manner of Afrikaner commandos a century ago, the occasion might have seemed bizarre.

But the sentiments that inspire Mr. Boshoff and his followers are those that trouble Mr. Botha, who faces a rightist challenge in by-elections Oct. 30.

"We must guard against any division and betrayal among ourselves," Mr. Botha said Thursday in Delareyville, a conservative settlement 150 miles west of Johannesburg.

As 1,000 people watched, he dedicated a memorial to the ancestors of South Africa's 2.8 million Afrikaners. The white group is descended from Dutch settlers who landed at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652.

Twice as many people attended the rally at Silkaatsnek, where Mossie van den Berg, a priest from a conservative Afrikaans-language church, spoke in stentorian tones.

Mr. van den Berg warned his listeners against promiscuity. "God is telling us," he said, "that a small people cannot become a great nation by mixing with neighboring people."

Poll Indicates Admacy
A poll published Friday indicated that nearly two-thirds of white South Africans believe that black-majority rule will never exist in their country. Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

The survey indicated that Afrikaners were more adamant than people of British descent in rejecting the idea of black rule.

Meanwhile, South African police said they shot two black men to death Thursday night during riots.



Women wearing Afrikaner costumes silently protest the policies of the ruling National Party outside a monument in Pretoria. The women, members of the rightist Herstigte Nasionale Party, say the government is too liberal.

China Can't Accept 3d Big Trade Gap With Japan, Deng Tells Tokyo Aide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIJING — The Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, told Japan on Friday that his country could not accept another large trade deficit next year or it would face the prospect of a new round of trade talks.

He said Mr. Deng told Shintaro Abe, the visiting Japanese foreign minister, during a one-hour meeting: "If the trade imbalance is seen only one or two years it is all right."

But if this trade imbalance lasts into the third consecutive year China would feel the question of trade, just like the case of Latin American countries."

The Japanese spokesman said he understood Mr. Deng to mean that he wanted Japan and China to balance their trade in 1986.

China's trade deficit with Japan has grown sharply over the past two years, widening to \$2.84 billion in the first six months of this year, from \$1.25 billion in 1984. The deficit results from huge imports of goods and technology as China carries out its modernization program.

Japan is China's largest trading partner, with two-way trade totaling \$13.2 billion last year.

Li Peng, a deputy prime minister, told Mr. Abe in a separate meeting: "Frankly speaking, there

are some unstable factors and small waves in Chinese-Japanese relations, and part of them are based in history," the Japanese spokesman said.

"We want the Japanese side to understand Chinese feelings," Mr. Li was quoted as saying.

Mr. Abe arrived Thursday for a four-day visit, in what was to be the first of regularly scheduled meetings with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Mr. Abe's visit coincides with a surge of anti-Japanese feeling in China because of the trade imbalance and because of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Aug. 15 visit to the Yasukuni Shrine, which honors 2.5 million Japanese war dead.

China claims the visit reflects a rebirth of Japanese militarism. Chinese historical accounts say Japanese troops killed 10 million Chinese during their occupation of China in the 1930s and 1940s.

University protests denouncing Mr. Nakasone broke out Sept. 18, the 54th anniversary of Japan's invasion of northeast China. Some protesters called for a boycott of Japanese goods.

State Councillor Gu Mu, who met Mr. Abe later, told him that to correct the trade imbalance, China would strictly control imports of

Japanese household electrical appliances and motor vehicles.

Mr. Gu, a top planner working to attract investment, asked Japan not to cut purchases of China's main exports, oil and coal.

Mr. Abe told him it would be hard to sustain the imports in the current competitive world market. "But the Japanese side will make efforts at least to maintain the status quo," the spokesman said.

Mr. Abe said Japan wanted an investment protection agreement that would encourage further Japanese joint ventures.

During his meeting with Mr. Deng, Mr. Abe was quoted as saying: "Both countries have to make efforts to enlarge the equilibrium of trade."

(Reuters, AP)

Group Wins Nobel Prize

(Continued from Page 1)
piousness now. We as physicians urge it as a prime priority."

Dr. Chazov said the prize is "recognition of the contribution made by our movement. It is also recognition of the correctness of our ideas."

The Nobel Committee said the doctors' anti-nuclear campaign was particularly effective because its respected scientific work "contribute to an increase in the pressure of public opinion to the proliferation of the atomic weapons and to a redefining of priorities, with greater attention being paid to health and other humanitarian issues."

Mr. Aravik said the award citation was not intended to demean the sincerity and good will of other anti-nuclear groups. But he stressed that the efforts by the doctors have proved more significant because "their work is based on solid scientific evidence rather than pure emotion."

The cooperation shown by medical authorities in the United States and the Soviet Union along with the rest of the world, provides an admirable example for politicians and diplomats, Mr. Aravik said.

"If this prize has any message, it is to say to the American and Soviet negotiators in Geneva that it is very important that they come up with a successful result," said the former president of the Norwegian parliament.

"All people in the world are keen to see disarmament become a reality, and this peace prize underlines the significance of the Geneva talks," Mr. Aravik said.

As established by the will of Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, the peace prize is awarded "to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses."

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WORLD BRIEFS

Senate Backs Raising U.S. Debt Level

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The U.S. Senate has agreed to raise the national debt above \$2 trillion, after including an amendment to require the federal government to gradually shrink federal deficits and balance the budget by 1991.

The Senate spent most of Thursday revising details of the of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction plan, which was first approved Wednesday. The lawmakers then voted, 51-37, to approve the Reagan administration's request for a new debt ceiling of \$2,078 trillion, more than double the national debt when President Ronald Reagan took office in 1981.

On Friday, the House of Representatives overwhelmingly endorsed the Senate measure's deficit-cutting goals, while reserving judgment on the details of the plan. However, the debt ceiling increase will not take effect until the House and Senate agree on details of the amendment. The U.S. Treasury, which has run out of borrowing power and used up its cash reserve, remains on the edge of insolvency. (AP, UP)

Alleged Terrorists Acquitted in Rome

ROME (AP) — A court dismissed the case Friday against four persons who were charged with plotting to commit "murders and massacres" in Italy for a Middle East terrorist organization.

Prosecutors had accused the four of belonging to the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Front, which has been blamed for attacks on U.S. and Israeli officials. The court dismissed the charges on the second day of the trial, citing a lack of evidence. Only two of the four defendants, Josephine Abdo Sarkis and Mohamed El Mansuri, were in custody. The other two, who were tried in absentia, were identified as Fayes Daher Feriol and Jacqueline Esber.

The Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Front claimed responsibility for the February 1984 slaying of Lebanon R. Hunt, the U.S. ambassador general of the multinational observer force in the Sinai. The group also has said it executed a series of attacks on U.S. and Israeli diplomats in France.

Iraqi Jets Attack Ship, Kharg Island

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq said its warplanes again raided Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal Friday and also hit an unidentified ship off the Iranian coast to tighten its 21-month blockade.

A military spokesman, reading a statement on Iraqi state radio, said a "devastating raid" was carried out against Kharg to "keep Kharg out of service." The raid was the 26th reported by Iraq since mid-August. The spokesman, who was not identified in keeping with military regulations, had earlier announced that Iraqi jets hit a "large maritime target" near Iran early Friday. The Iraqis usually use the term to mean a tanker.

India May Reconsider Nuclear Option

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said Friday that India might be forced to reconsider its nuclear option, but only after there was proof that Pakistan had the bomb.

Mr. Gandhi said at a news conference there were "a number of measures apart from making a bomb ourselves" to deter Pakistan from going nuclear. He did not elaborate, but added: "We have to consider our security. There is no question of allowing New Delhi or any other city in India to be flattened out." He said Pakistan was close to developing an atomic bomb.

Mr. Gandhi said India's nuclear program was "entirely in the civilian area" and "visible to everyone."

3 Greenpeace Craft Sail Near Test Site
ABOARD THE FRIGATE BALNY, South Pacific (Reuters) — Greenpeace protesters have staged their biggest show off France's nuclear test site by launching three small craft close to a forbidden zone around Mururoa Atoll.

A French Navy tug with marine commandos aboard and two corvettes closed in quickly Thursday when the ecologists launched a sailing boat, a high-speed dinghy and a raft just outside the 12-mile (20-kilometer) exclusion zone around Mururoa and Fangatanga Atolls. A helicopter carrying a military cameraman circled the assembled vessels. However, the boats and the ecologists' flagship Greenpeace made no move toward the zone and the incident passed peacefully.

Bomb Kills Arab-American Activist
SANTA ANA, California (UPI) — A bomb exploded in the offices of an Arab-American group here Friday, killing the organization's executive director and injuring four persons, fire and police officials said.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the bombing at the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee, Alex Odeh, 37, the regional director of the Washington-based group, was injured in the blast. He died later undergoing surgery. The group's offices were heavily damaged.

A spokesman for the Jewish Defense League, which has often been in conflict with the group, denied responsibility but praised the action. "The JDL cannot cry about the act," said Irv Rubin, local chairman of the league. "Our tears have all been used for the mourning of Leon Klinghoffer." Mr. Klinghoffer was the American Jew killed Monday in the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro off Egypt.

For the Record
The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade agreed Friday to a Nicaraguan request for a panel to investigate an economic embargo imposed by the United States last May.

A British doctor, Dr. Isabel Van-Engelen, and an American colleague, Dr. John Fredericksen, have been expelled from Afghanistan after being branded "imperialist spies," the British Foreign Office said Friday. (AP)

Liberian Opposition Says It May Boycott Elections

MONROVIA, Liberia — Opposition parties are threatening to boycott the first multiparty election in more than 130 years in this West African nation.

Opponents of General Samuel K. Doe's military government, which took power in a bloody coup in 1980, have placed candidates on the ballot for Tuesday's voting for a president, 26 Senate seats and 65 House of Representatives seats. But they say they may tell supporters not to vote if they are not allowed to monitor the counting.

General Doe, 35, appears to believe his National Democratic Party of Liberia is certain to win the election. He reportedly has said that after it is over, all Liberians must join his party.

General Doe was a master sergeant when he overthrew the authoritarian government of William K. Tolbert in 1980. He prohibited political activity until the summer of 1984, when he promulgated a new constitution and announced elections would be held in late 1985.

Catalan Separatist Sentenced
MADRID — A Spanish court has sentenced a Catalan separatist, Jaume Fernandez Calvet, to six years and a day in prison for belonging to the guerrilla group Terra Lliure, or Free Land, court officials said.

Samuel K. Doe
car Quiah, has denied it uses string-arm tactics.

However, Western diplomats, who spoke on condition of anonymity, say reports of arrests and harassment are widespread and well-documented.

General Doe's is the only party running candidates in the 91 legislative districts.

Under pressure from the United States, General Doe has released 19 opposition politicians in recent weeks.

Among those freed was former Finance Minister Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, an Action Party senatorial candidate jailed for alleged sedition after calling government officials "idiots" in a speech in the United States.



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AMERICAN TOPICS

Handgun Suppliers
Liable for Damages

Small, cheap handguns, popularly known as "Saturday Night Specials," are notorious for shoddy materials and workmanship, as well as "inaccuracy and unreliability," the Maryland Court of Appeals says. Therefore such weapons are "virtually useless for the legitimate purposes of law enforcement, sport and protection" and are of little use to anybody but criminals, the state's highest tribunal finds. It ruled, 7-0, that makers and dealers of such handguns are liable for damage and injury when the guns are fired.

The ruling applies only to cheap handguns and only to Maryland, but spokesmen on both sides of the gun control issue say it could influence rulings in similar cases in other states.

Josh Sugarman of the National Coalition to Ban Handguns said the ruling would help in the drive to control handguns. But Dave Warner of the National Rifle Association said the ruling could deprive poor people of the means to defend their homes.

Short Takes

H.L. Mencken, the writer and social critic, wrote two years before his death in 1956.



H.L. Mencken

that access to his diaries be limited to scholarly researchers. Now the Maryland attorney general has ruled that the request is not legally binding. Alfred A. Knopf plans to publish the diaries in an abridged version. Scholarly researchers may be the only ones reading them. People familiar with the diaries, including Mencken's biographer, Carl Hovde, say they are the "worst of Mencken," flat-

humorous and full of hypo-

chondria.

Shorter Takes: Opened 29 years ago, the heavily traveled Connecticut Turnpike has stopped collecting tolls in an effort to reduce accidents caused by traffic pile-ups at toll booths. This will also cut state income by a net \$50 million a year. . . . Fully 230 million tons of Mississippi mud flow into the Gulf of Mexico every year, more sediment than all other American rivers combined. But this is half what it was 35 years ago, the U.S. Geological Survey reports, largely because of new dams and no-till planting, which cuts down on soil erosion. . . . The average American consumed 25.6 pounds (11.6 kilograms) of lettuce in 1983, according to the U.S. Agriculture Department, up from 22.4 pounds in 1970.

Appropriate Words
For All Occasions

"These days," observes John F. Berry in the Los Angeles Times, "almost everything that happens seems to fall into one of two categories: appropriate or inappropriate."

Mr. Berry writes that appropriate-inappropriate "smack of sophistication and worldliness." But, he says, "their use reflects something more subtle, a kind of modern moral plasticity. People these days are more comfortable judging things as appropriate or inappropriate instead of 'right or wrong, moral or immoral.'" Mr. Berry concludes, "The two words need a rest, or at least less promiscuous use. Let us revert to a simpler time when talk was straighter."

Compiled by
ARTHUR HIGBEE

PLO Calls Interception
'Flagrant Act of Piracy,'
Wants Hijackers Freed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TUNIS — The Palestine Liberation Organization "vigorously condemned" the U.S. interception of the Egyptian plane carrying the Achille Lauro hijackers as a "flagrant act of piracy" Friday night and demanded the release of the plane and its passengers.

The PLO Executive Committee, in a statement issued at its Tunis headquarters, said President Ronald Reagan of the United States was "responsible for the lives of the passengers" on the airliner. The airliner was forced by U.S. fighter jets to land early Friday at a North Atlantic Treaty Organization base in Sicily.

A similar communiqué was issued in Dakar, Senegal, where the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, is visiting.

Earlier, in Beirut, a caller saying he spoke for the Palestine Liberation Front said that the United States would "pay dearly" if any harm came to the four hijackers.

The caller told an international news agency: "We hold the American administration's cowboys responsible for this act of arrogance."

The caller denied that the hijackers had killed an American passenger on the ship.

The United States has accused the hijackers of killing an invalid American passenger and throwing his body into the sea.

At the United Nations in New York, the head of the PLO's political department, Farouk Kaddoumi, described the murder charge as "a big lie fabricated by the intelligence service of the United States."

Noting that the victim, Leon Klinghoffer, was 69 and had had heart attacks and was paralyzed, Mr. Kaddoumi said he wondered "how and why" the hijackers should attack or kill "such an old person."

(Reuters, AP, NYT)

Evidence Linking Arafat

Thomas L. Friedman of The New York Times reported earlier from Jerusalem.

While there is no direct evidence that Mr. Arafat knew of the actual hijacking, there is circumstantial evidence to suggest that Mr. Arafat may have had foreknowledge of an assault that the guerrillas planned on the Israeli port of Ashdod.

Evidence from Israeli and Arab sources indicates that the hijacking itself was not planned but that the four guerrillas had intended to mount an operation at Ashdod, the

Achille Lauro's next port of call after Egypt. The guerrillas apparently commandeered the ship when their arms were discovered.

The leader of the faction that carried out the operation, Mohammed Abbas, who is also known as Abu Abbas, is a close associate of Mr. Arafat and was sent by Mr. Arafat to deal with the hijackers.

When relations between the PLO and Italy seemed jeopardized by the seizure of the ship and an American passenger was killed by the apparently panicked hijackers, Mr. Arafat and Mr. Abbas ordered the hijackers to return to Fort Said and to surrender the ship.

This picture was pieced together from information provided by the Israeli Foreign Ministry and by military officials, Arab analysts in Beirut and a statement issued Thursday in Nicosia by a spokesman for Abu Abbas's faction in the Palestine Liberation Front.

A copy of the statement was delivered to Reuters in Nicosia and virtually all its main points have been confirmed by Israeli or Arab sources.

The statement, which apologized to the cruise passengers for the hijacking, was believed to be the first time that a Palestinian guerrilla group has expressed regret for an attack.

According to Arab and Palestinian sources in Beirut and Nicosia, the gunmen had planned the assault on Ashdod in retaliation for the Israeli attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, in which about 60 Palestinians were killed.

The Palestinian statement in Nicosia said:

"The aim of the operation was not to hijack the ship or its passengers or any civilian of any nationality. The operation was likewise not aimed against states friendly to our people and their cause."

In describing the original aim of the operation, the statement said that the gunmen were "to travel on an ordinary sea journey to Ashdod harbor in occupied Palestine, from where our comrades were to proceed to a specified Israeli military target, as a reply by our people to the war of extermination and terrorism against them and to avenge the martyrs of the Israeli raid on Tunis."

As the Nicosia statement put it, "Circumstances affected the course of the operation, namely workers on the ship discovered the weapons on board."



Mohammed Abbas, top left, head of the Palestine Liberation Front; President Ronald Reagan returning to Washington from Illinois just after giving the order for the action; Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, above, after talks with the U.S. ambassador in Rome.

How F-14s Intercepted Hijackers' Jet
U.S. Says It Prepared to 'Take Action Against the Ship'

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Four U.S. Navy F-14 fighter planes, assisted by two surveillance aircraft, and two tankers, carried out Friday's interception of the Egyptian Boeing 737 carrying the hijackers of the Achille Lauro, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has disclosed.

Mr. Weinberger, briefing reporters on the operation, refused to say whether the four F-14s from the aircraft carrier Saratoga had been prepared to use force if necessary to divert the Egyptian aircraft.

In an apparent reference to U.S. military special operations units reportedly deployed to the region, Mr. Weinberger disclosed that before the hijackers of the liner surrendered, the United States was "prepared to take action against the ship."

He added, "We were prepared to do that. I think, effectively and successfully."

The defense secretary provided the first details of the interception.

He said the Saratoga was steaming west in the eastern Mediterranean on a routine exercise near Albania when it received orders at about 9 P.M. local time Thursday to prepare for an interception.

At about 11 P.M., four sweeping F-14 fighter planes took off, shortly before the Egyptian aircraft did so, Pentagon officials said. Two E-2C surveillance planes, smaller versions of the AWACS aircraft, had left the Saratoga earlier to track the Egyptian airliner. A pair

Precedent in '56
For U.S. Action

The Associated Press

PARIS — The American interception of the plane carrying the hijackers of the Achille Lauro has a precedent: In 1956, France took similar action to seize leaders of the Algerian revolution.

Ahmed Ben Bella, the leader of the National Liberation Front fighting a guerrilla war to liberate the territory from French rule, and four other major figures of the front were flying from Rabat, Morocco, to Tunis on Oct. 22, 1956.

French Air Force fighters intercepted the Moroccan aircraft and forced it to land at Algiers.

of KA-6 tankers accompanied the fighter planes in case they needed refueling.

Mr. Weinberger would not provide details of how the officers aboard the Saratoga knew the Egyptian plane was leaving Cairo airport, or how it was certain it had the right plane.

"I would say that we had very good intelligence," he said.

The fighters circled in the darkness near the island of Crete south of Greece, Mr. Weinberger said, and intercepted the Egyptian plane, a commercial Boeing 737

chartered by the Egyptian government, at about 12:30 A.M.

The Egyptian plane requested permission to land at Tunis but the Tunisians, according to a U.S. request, refused landing rights. The Egyptian pilot then radioed the Athens airport for permission to land there, which was also denied.

At that point, Mr. Weinberger said, the Egyptian aircraft "accepted the escort, so to speak," and flew, flanked by the four U.S. fighters, to the Sigonella air base in Sicily.

Mr. Weinberger said the planes landed at Sigonella about an hour after the interception, carrying the four accused hijackers, two other unidentified Palestinians, four Egyptians and the crew of the commercial plane.

Asked what legal authority the United States had for intercepting a civilian aircraft over international waters, Mr. Weinberger retorted, "I would refer you to the Justice Department," and then added: "We believe that there is ample legal authority for what was done."

Mr. Weinberger said the United States asserted jurisdiction over the hijackers under a convention against the taking of hostages that took effect this year.

(AP, LAT, Reuters)

Panel Urges
Changes in
Pentagon

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A presidential commission has concluded that fundamental changes should be made in the organization of the Pentagon to correct weapon problems involving poor quality, high prices and long delays in purchasing, the panel's chairman said.

In his first extensive public comments since he was named to head the commission in June, David R. Packard said that management reforms and new codes of conduct would not be enough to repair a system he described as "worse than it was 15 years ago."

"Some structural changes are necessary," Mr. Packard said.

He said that while the Reagan administration's military buildup had improved the strength and morale of the U.S. military, "it has not given more for our money. The commission is to send detailed recommendations to President Ronald Reagan early next year."

Mr. Packard, a former deputy secretary of defense, is the latest in a series of public figures with military credentials who have said that problems of waste and poor combat performance can be traced to institutional defects in the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Defense Department and Congress.

The chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, and the committee's senior Democrat, Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, said last week that such defects had produced waste and undermined the military's readiness to fight.

Congressional advocates of reorganizing the military look to the presidential commission as the best hope of meeting resistance from the Reagan administration. At the National Press Club on Wednesday, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger repeated his view of the Pentagon, saying "the organization we have is working well now."

Mr. Packard on Thursday avoided direct criticism of Mr. Weinberger. But, referring to his own resistance to changes as deputy secretary of defense in the Nixon administration, he said, "It's very hard for the guy who's over there in the job to admit he's all screwed up."

The Senate Armed Services Committee is to release a study next week that will advocate sweeping changes to override feuding military factions and to focus more on how troops are equipped.

The Senate staff report, according to several people who have read it, will call for giving more power to



David R. Packard

"unified" authorities such as the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the regional commanders who oversee military operations. It would streamline the Pentagon by partly merging the huge, separate civilian and military staffs of the army, navy and air force and giving the Pentagon two-year budgets to allow more long-range planning.

Mr. Packard, who has been briefed on the report by Senate aides, indicated that his commission was considering similar changes. He declined to forecast what his 15-member panel would propose in the two reports it expects to issue next year on buying weapons and on overall military organization. But he offered some pointed personal conclusions, including these:

• The panel is examining evidence that weapon research projects with secret budgets are run more efficiently than those run in public.

• A top priority will be steps to speed the flow of new weapons from the laboratory to the field.

• A critical goal is to provide greater stability for weapon programs, which now fluctuate with political trends.

Hostages Recount Days
Of Violence, Confusion

(Continued from Page 1)

reils that they described as gasoline bombs on the stage and at the entrances to the show room.

The hostages said the second day of the ordeal began relatively calmly, but that the hijackers' mood gradually grew ugly.

Mildred Hodes, whose husband, Frank, had gone ashore for the Cairo tour, said that two Austrian Jews, the members of a British dance troupe, and 11 of the 12 Americans were taken to a deck above the ship's lounge and just below the captain's bridge. Two of them said they were forced to kneel there.

As the ship floated off the Syrian coast Tuesday afternoon, the hijackers tried through radio contacts to negotiate the release of 50 Palestinian prisoners from Israel. The pirates had hoped that the U.S. and Italian ambassadors in Damascus would act as intermediaries, but became impatient because of the slowness of the response.

Mrs. Hodes said the hostages had been ordered to the upper deck so that British and U.S. officials could see them. One American, however, had been left behind.

Leon Klinghoffer, 69, of New York, walked only with difficulty because of a stroke he had suffered six years earlier, and spent most of the cruise in his wheelchair. The Meskins, the Hodeses, and several others who had taken the cruise were his close friends.

According to Mrs. Hodes, Mr.

Klinghoffer and his wife originally were both ordered onto the foredeck. But later, she said, one of the hijackers told Mr. Klinghoffer, "You stay. She goes."

Radio messages monitored Tuesday afternoon between the ship and the port authority in Tartus, Syria, indicated that the hijackers were growing more impatient minute by minute. Just before a 3 P.M. deadline that they had set, the terrorists said an American had been killed.

"None of us saw the actual murder," Mr. Meskin said. But when they returned to the show room after three hours on the foredeck, Mr. Klinghoffer "was not to be found."

Several European diplomats reported that the ship's captain, Gerardo de Rosa, told them Thursday that he had seen Mr. Klinghoffer with blood on his legs and had heard shots on the foredeck.

According to the diplomats, Captain de Rosa said he was warned that he, too, would be shot if he continued to look down from his post on the ship's bridge.

The diplomats said that a Portuguese steward was the only witness to the killing. Italy's ambassador to Egypt has been quoted as saying, on the basis of the hostages' accounts, that Mr. Klinghoffer was shot in the head and then thrown overboard with his wheelchair.

Mrs. Meskin remembered only that she had heard "gunshots and a splash."

West Agrees on Assessing Strategic Exports

(Continued from Page 1)

ogies are suitable for export to Communist nations.

The STEM findings will not be binding on the diplomats. But, said a French source, "It will be difficult for COCOM to ignore the guidelines of a military study which has been agreed on multilaterally."

STEM was set up at meetings Tuesday and Thursday attended by senior trade, defense and foreign-affairs officials of the 15 COCOM nations. Iceland, although a member of NATO, has no representative in COCOM; Japan, not a member of NATO, belongs to COCOM.

No details of the agreement were announced. But participants, ignoring their governments' official no-comment rule, asked for anonymity and outlined the new system.

Under STEM, Paris-based representatives of Western governments and Japan would name experts to report on potential military uses of emerging technologies and on specific possible Soviet applications of them.

The STEM representatives

would all be military officers or officials from defense ministries.

"We have kept the consensus principle which has enabled COCOM to survive politically," said another participant. But, he added, "Now we can at least get an agreed technical evaluation to help us stop squabbling over the facts."

COCOM meetings have engendered frictions among the allies as it tries to tackle so-called "dual-use" technologies in which the Soviet Union, for example, might seek to divert a civilian technology, such as phone switching, to a military purpose, such as providing a battlefield communications network.

STEM is to concentrate its efforts on seven broad technologies, including information processing, telecommunications and advanced materials. These areas are essentially civilian in nature but have military value as well.

The plan was rejected by all of the 14 other COCOM members when the United States initially suggested forming a military committee in 1982.

France, however, became an im-

portant ally of the United States in winning support for the plan. The government of President François Mitterrand has shown increasing concern about Soviet industrial espionage in the West.

Joint U.S.-French efforts convinced Britain of the need for more joint military work on the technological needs of the Soviet military.

"Then we teamed up on West Germany, and then on the last holdout, Japan, which was still resisting a precise work program at the start of Thursday's meeting," said a participant.

In getting acceptance of the plan, the Reagan administration made a concession by agreeing to an informal link between the military experts' group and COCOM. "But the substance of what they wanted is there," said a European diplomat.

The defense establishments in most NATO countries have been seeking a greater say in policy-making on strategic exports, so they supported calls for more military expertise in COCOM deliberations.

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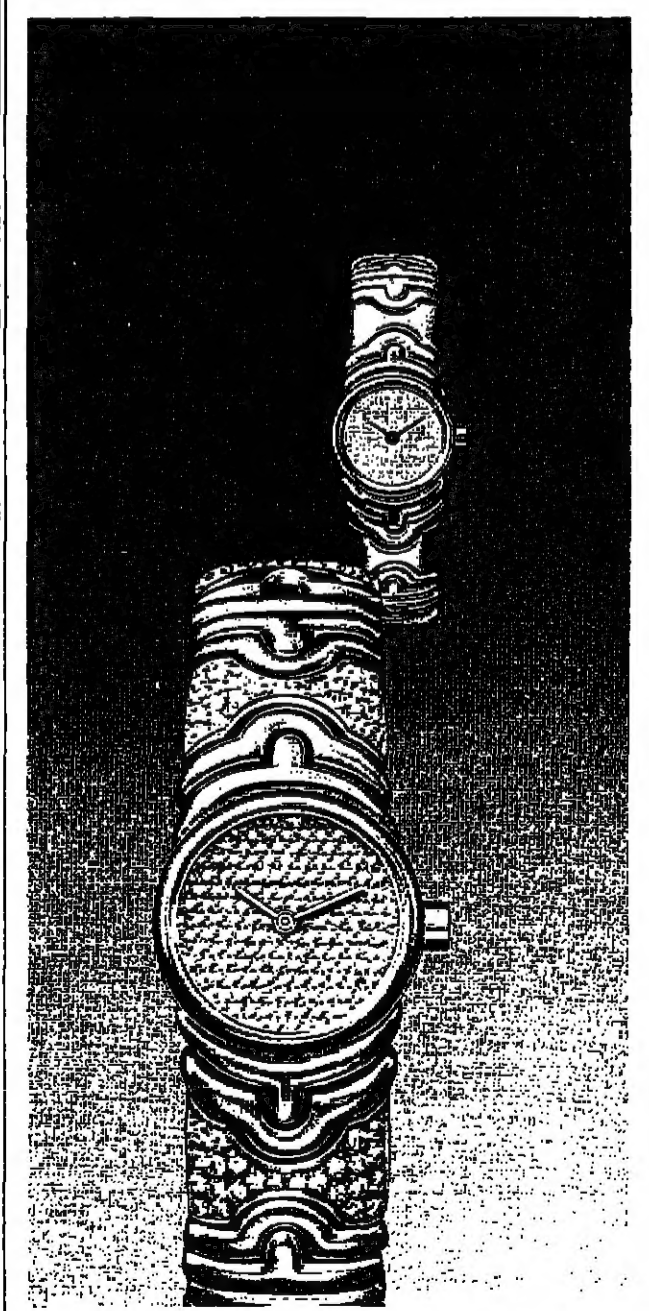
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Duty of All Nations

The murder of an ailing American passenger nullified any deal to free the hijackers of the Achille Lauro. They have to be brought to trial, and the United States, Italy and Egypt were bound in law and decency to see to that.

When the Egyptians appeared reluctant, it was entirely appropriate for the United States to remind them of the consequences of disdain for the lives of innocent tourists — the inevitable consequence, for example, for Egypt's profitable tourist business.

For a time the cowardice of the Palestinian gunmen seemed to be the only factor of President Mubarak of Egypt when he claimed not to know what happened to them. He may not have known of the murder when he promised them safe passage out of Egypt, but he knew soon enough to detain them. And he knows now, despite his indecent remark that "there is no body and no proof," that Leon Klinghoffer and his wheelchair were thrown overboard.

Not everything is known about how the hijackers left Egypt and how the United States caught up with them. If Egypt was finally persuaded to help point the way, it will at least have atoned for some of the early fumbling.

Italy's original deal with the PLO to have Egypt release the hijackers in return for release of the ship and hostages was bad enough. No one was bound to honor an agreement extracted under such duress, particularly when there were suspicions that the PLO was itself involved in guiding the hijackers. Be that as it may, all deals were off when Italy's main

condition — that no one had been harmed — turned out to be a lie, uttered by the ship's captain with a gun to his head.

Fast crumbling also is Yasser Arafat's protestation that the PLO had no part in the affair. As The New York Times's Thomas Friedman reports, the gunmen appear to be Mr. Arafat's allies and were probably planning a guerrilla raid in Israel when the ship reached Ashdod. Discovery of their weapons seems to have changed their plan and emboldened Mr. Arafat to point himself as the outraged savior of innocent passengers and crew.

But, genuine or not, the statements of Egypt, Italy and the PLO all pointed to the same just conclusion of this episode. Egypt and the PLO said they favored punishment of the murderers. Italy, from the moment it learned of the killing, asked for extradition so the gunmen could be charged and tried. Since Egypt was made the foil of the affair, it is honor bound to detain the hijackers.

The world's interest in justice in this case should have been self-evident throughout. As nations try to deny hijackers safe haven and landing rights, terrorists have taken to murder to force their way into airports and harbors. The citizens of every country are at risk, whatever their governments' Middle East policies. For once, the world has a chance to avenge these outrages, punish the perpetrators and condemn their backers. All who obstruct that chance fail their duty to mankind.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Dumb Dinosaurs of Old

No point tiptoeing around the subject any longer. Evidence is mounting that the dinosaurs had the bomb. Surely everyone has by now at least considered the obvious possibility, as each new scientific finding is piled on the last. Last week we are informed, apropos of the dinosaurs' rather sudden and endlessly puzzling extinction some 65,000,000 years ago, that there seems to have been a worldwide firestorm at the time. There was also, we are told, a huge amount of soot everywhere seeming to come from a vast dense cloud. The effect of the cloud and the subsequent darkening of the sky brought on a devastating global "winter." We had already long since heard the theories that the impact of some extraterrestrial object hitting Earth had caused this darkening. Does it all begin to hang together?

Well, ask yourself, "The worst hit region," said a report about the recent scientific article, "was between the Ural Mountains of central Eurasia (SS-18s, we surmise) and the Rocky Mountains (the Malmstrom missile base in Montana, surely) of North America, where 69 percent of known fossil species died out."

Whether a prior argument had raged among

defense-intellectual dinosaurs concerning wisdom and/or morality of taking measures to protect some fraction of the population before it became fossils, we don't know.

Our encyclopedia does remind us that the dinosaur race was pretty much divided into two distinct camps: the saurischians ("lizard hipped") and the ornithischians ("bird hipped"). Which ones were first to M.I.R.V. the encyclopedia does not say. That information, possibly classified, has yet to emerge. However, it becomes increasingly clear to us that it is only a matter of time until we know.

Our encyclopedia makes the well-known point that the dinosaurs' "intelligence, judged by the size of their brain cavities, was uniformly low." Holdouts against our hypothesis, and other spoilsports, will undoubtedly argue from this that the saurischians and the ornithischians were too dumb to have invented the bomb. But whatever intelligence it may have taken to invent the bomb, surely stupidity of a much greater order of magnitude was required to use it to obliterate the whole race.

We have an open scientific mind.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

United Now Against Terror?

At the end of a long day's journey toward justice, there was a good omen. The American F-14s that interrupted the Egyptian transport with four terrorists aboard took off from the carrier Saratoga, named after the battle that proved the turning point of the American Revolution. Let this be the turning point of a united West's war against terror.

— The Pine Bluff (Arkansas) Commercial

After years of seeing Uncle Sam the hapless victim of a host of international terrorists, Americans across the nation have to be walking a little taller today. Obviously the capture of the hijackers is not going to end terrorism in the Middle East or elsewhere. But action taken by this country may send a message to those who would engage in terrorism that their activities carry some measure of risk. Perhaps it will make them just a bit more terrified at the possible consequences of their actions the next time they terrorize others.

— The Indianapolis News

There Vietnam Goes Again

One is tempted to tell Vietnam, "There you go again." There is a certain monotony to the attempt made by Vietnam every year at the United Nations General Assembly to pretend that "things are moving in the right direction."

We would like very much to be able to say in good faith, yes, peace in Kampuchea is at hand and an honorable and just political solution finally appears possible. We would love to see an end to the suffering of everybody — the Kampuchean of course, but also the Thai border villagers and the young soldiers of Vietnam. But, contrary to what Vo Dong

Giang, the Vietnamese minister leading the delegation of his country to the United Nations, claimed during his address to the world assembly, hardly anything has happened to give credibility to his proclamation of progress. Hanoi has shown little interest in the idea of proximity talks, and still acts very much as if the situation is "irreversible."

— The Bangkok Post

A Monetary Balancing Act

What America needs is a lower deficit, not a balanced budget which would entail still fewer resources to tackle Third World growth and capital expansion in the United States. It is all a delicate balancing act. The deficit and interest rates need to come down to give the dollar a "soft landing," but the prospect of a balanced budget could push the dollar back up. After all, if the United States is such a strong magnet for world savings with a gargantuan deficit, it is not obvious that it will be any less so with a balanced budget in prospect which can only increase the "safe haven" argument for leaving investment in the United States.

This underlines the crucial importance of [U.S. Treasury Secretary James] Baker's first initiative, whereby the top five nations should intervene in the foreign exchange markets to prevent so-called market forces from blowing currencies off course. It is reassuring that President François Mitterrand's hitherto lone call for a monetary conference to develop this initiative into a new world regime along the lines of Bretton Woods is at last gathering support, particularly in Congress. It would be ironic if France, having lost the battle (when it was forced to abort its solo dash for growth), should win the war.

— The Guardian (London)

Needed: A New Art Of Summit-Scoring

By Raymond Price

WASHINGTON — Preparing a U.S.-Soviet summit conference has certain striking parallels with preparing for a State of the Union address. And one of the special tricks of writing a State of the Union is to write in the past tense. November's Geneva meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev approaches.

Like a summit, a State of the Union combines high drama with high expectations and commands an enormous audience. Both are policy-making exercises. Presidents and their staffs work overtime hammering out positions and reaching decisions so that policies get made that might otherwise be postponed.

Both exercises are subjected to intense media evaluation, as correspondents trot out their scorecards and declare success or failure. It is this — the scoring — that gives rise to the special trick of writing a State of the Union address.

When a president delivers a State of the Union, the members of the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate, the cabinet, the Supreme Court and the diplomatic corps assembled before him are a star-studded supporting cast in a drama played for the 70 or 80 million people watching on their television sets.

Politically, it is vital to a president that the address be judged a success. Practically, the judgment with the most impact will be delivered immediately afterward by a handful of network commentators and influential newspaper writers. A president knows from experience that the form of this judgment is likely to be either "He was interrupted 27 times by applause; he had Congress in the palm of his hand" or "He was only applauded five times, so the speech was a dud."

So what do you do? As I learned while working on four of them, you

write in applause lines. This is simple enough. It takes only half the audience, or even less, to "interrupt." Hit one side or the other of an emotional issue in a ringing way, and one side or the other of the chamber will burst into applause. The issue can be abortion or taxes or defense or peace or whatever. The line can simply reiterate known presidential views. It serves its purpose if it raises the correspondents' count of interruptions.

The result is to heighten the drama while lowering the quality of State of the Union addresses. A similar pattern is developing as the summit nears. Commentators are busily anticipating "success" or "failure," and the terms in which they are doing this are quantitative rather than qualitative. How big a pile of papers can be pointed to as "agreements"? And will it include the big one — arms control?

It is taking on a frantic, does-he-or-doesn't-he, will-he-or-won't-he kind of air with most commentators suggesting that if only President Reagan would yield on nuclear defenses, the summit would "succeed." Lost in the media melee is serious consideration of the kind of agreement, or of how well it serves the American interest.

What makes a good State of the Union address is not the quantity of applause, and what makes a successful summit is not the quantity — or even necessarily the subject — of agreements. What matters is the nature of agreements and their relationship to the process itself.

There are three key elements to weigh in evaluating a summit: • The quality of agreements, no matter how many or few. It is far better to have no agreement than a bad one. An arms control pact that left the United States less secure would make peace more fragile.



"Moscow has stolen our most potent technology!"

• The assessment that each leader makes of the other's skill and determination. Peace will be stronger if the Soviets leave Geneva convinced that Ronald Reagan is a leader not to be trifled with, and that in future crises it would be dangerous to put his will to the ultimate test. The Soviets do not have to be convinced that the United States wants peace. They know that. They do have to be convinced constantly that they cannot profit from breaking the peace.

• The degree to which it advances the continuing summit process. The relationship between the United States and the U.S.S.R. is

unique, and uniquely vital to the world. Summit meetings between the two countries' leaders should be a regular, annual part of that relationship, routinely prepared for and routinely conducted. To the extent that frenzied instant evaluations of success or failure can be reduced, the process will have better long-term prospects of success.

Putting summits on a regular basis can lower the level of frenzy and raise the chances of accomplishment. If next month's meeting leads to an agreement to make such summits an annual event, that in itself would be a significant success.

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Reagan and Gorbachev Aren't Condemned to Fail

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Most speculation about next month's U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Geneva has been negative if not downright pessimistic, and it is easy to understand why. But an argument can be made for a little patience.

Public diplomacy — a contradiction in terms — clearly fascinates Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, taking their minds off immediate problems at home. But the pre-summit propaganda and the endless analyses of personalities cannot reliably predict the summit's outcome.

Geneva is not merely a meeting of two men with different personalities, philosophies and political techniques, but of two states at the summit of world power. They may disagree about how to deal with each other on Earth or in the stars, but they have a common interest in avoiding clashes of nuclear power and trade power, and in not unleashing terror and chaos in the world.

The present gloom may be justified, but this is probably a time to wait and see, and particularly to get the secretaries of state and defense, and Robert McFarlane of the National Security Council, off the weekend television show for a while and down to a settled nuclear policy.

So far this has not been done. The president's aides are giving him dozens of "position papers," running to hundreds of pages, which he will probably never read — "The time," he says, as if he were a machine or a fiddle.

This is probably a bum idea. No doubt Mr. Reagan needs technical and political help on all these mysteries, but he is no negotiator, and with all his divided "advisers" at his side in Geneva

tugging him this way and that, it might not be a bad idea to leave him to his hopeful generalities.

The question for President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev is not whether they will come to some dramatic agreement about Soviet offensive missiles or "star wars" defenses sometime in the future. It is merely whether they can knock off the propaganda for awhile and, after Geneva, get some sensible officials together to consider the facts and begin serious negotiations.

Summit meetings are not the place to negotiate the intricate and mystifying tangles of nuclear weapons. There will be too little time in a day or two at Geneva, too much hoopla, too many interminable translations, too many state dinners, press interviews and phony courtesies — and too little time for the definition of policies that Washington and Moscow could depend upon for the rest of the century.

Yet summit meetings have their uses. When Mr. Gorbachev went to Paris, he had to listen to the objections of President François Mitterrand and submit himself to the questions of the French press about the threat of Soviet missiles targeted on Paris and the violence of the Soviet state against its citizens who dissent and are jailed for it. That is not much, but it is something.

In Washington, as usual, there is honest confusion about what Mr. Gorbachev's smiling new approach means and how Mr. Reagan should approach him at the summit. Some of the presi-

dent's aides regard the whole Gorbachev exercise as a cunning propaganda trick. Others agree that it may be so, but prefer to wait and see.

Mr. Reagan is rather good at dreaming and switching. He does not follow Mr. Gorbachev's statements or even his own very carefully, which is not necessarily a bad thing.

President Kennedy failed at his 1961 summit meeting with Nikita Khrushchev in Vienna partly because he paid too much attention to detail and tried to go it alone. He had been told that President Eisenhower did not impress the Soviet leaders at the summit because he always turned to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles for answers. Mr. Kennedy took on Mr. Khrushchev personally, sometimes without any advisers, and the meeting was a disaster.

So the Reagan administration is probably right to discourage great expectations unwarranted by the intricacies and dangers of the problems. It may be possible to reach accommodation on some bilateral issues such as Afghanistan and Nicaragua; on how to manage unforeseen crises such as the shooting down of the South Korean airliner; and on what to do about airplane hijacking and the latest outbreak of piracy and extortion on the high seas.

If they can agree on the procedures for continuing the nuclear talks, that in itself will be useful. The bet in this corner is that Geneva will be something of a scoreless tie: no great breakthroughs, no great disasters, but probably a little better than the present gloomy predictions.

The New York Times

Bye, Peggy; The Board Is for Boys

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — In the end, Margaret Mary O'Shaughnessy Heckler, outgoing secretary of health and human services, was lucky to be sent to Dublin. The way things are going, she might have been sent for coffee.

As a loyal employee, Secretary Heckler took pretty good dictation from the president. But the next woman who becomes a secretary in the Reagan cabinet meetings will probably be taking shorthand.

Showing time at the White House is over. The election has come and gone, the gender gap anxiety peaked and waned and Donald Reagan has gone back to the white male talent agency for his central casting.

Betty Heitman, co-chair of the Republican Party, describes the change in atmosphere more benignly. "What has happened with Donald Reagan," she says, "is that he's restructuring the White House so that it's more like a corporate board and everyone reports to him as CEO."

When Donald Reagan was last a chief executive officer, of Merrill Lynch, there was one female managing director. Now that Mrs. Heckler is following Jesse Kirkpatrick, only one woman will be left on the "board" of this corporation: Elizabeth Dole. Mr. Reagan must feel right at home.

Not a single woman attends senior staff meetings at the White House. Not one regularly sits at National Security Meetings any more.

Nor, since Faith Whitlesey's departure from the job of public liaison to be ambassador to Switzerland, is there any woman who reports directly to the president. Only Nancy Reagan has risen in mythical power as other women have fallen in real power. Every time someone like Mrs. Heckler is removed, Nancy is trotted out as an inviolable remnant.

In effect, Peggy Heckler was cast out (get these to me because) because she was no longer needed. She and Elizabeth Dole were appointed within months of each other in 1983, when it looked as if the Republicans had better have a few highly visible

women for campaign show and tell. She was, as she liked to say, the administration's "voice of compassion." Her soprano was brought on political stage all through the campaign as a counterpart to the Democratic theme song about "fairness."

In the last five years or so Mrs. Heckler had a tough time finding a place for herself as a moderate Republican. Pro-ERA and pro-Reagan, she was often caught in the middle. She lost re-election to Congress in 1982 to a liberal Democrat, Barney Frank. Even feminist organizations endorsed Mr. Frank because of her record opposing abortion. As head of HHS she both led the Reagan line and sometimes held the line. But conservatives complained that she was not ideologically pure enough.

When push came to shove, there was less support for Peggy Heckler than there had been for Labor Secretary Ray Donovan. The administration has stopped worrying about the women's vote; Mrs. Heckler had little political base left in the party and no old-girl network in the administration. She was a goner.

at 15.5 percent. But when you look at the concentric circles of real power, the inner rings are nearly void.

Faith Whitlesey, once ranking woman in the White House and an anti-ERA conservative, realized this as she drove away from her old job on Pennsylvania Avenue. As she told The Wall Street Journal, "All I saw was a sea of men coming and going in those cars. I began to think, maybe they're right. Women aren't welcome in the White House."

Even Jesse Kirkpatrick, a soldier of conservative fortune, talks about the campaign to keep her in check: "One male colleague... said that I was too temperamental to hold a

higher office. What do they mean — too temperamental once a month?"

The public attack on Mrs. Heckler was not about temperament but about incompetence. As she said in a perhaps prophetic interview, "There's far more tolerance of incompetent males." It is fair to observe that she was judged by that old double standard: Any woman less than twice as good wasn't good enough.

The White House likes to say it has gone beyond tokenism and window-dressing. But today, without election year pressure or a safety network of women on the inside, even the windows are looking awfully empty.

Washington Post Writers Group

King Kohl Has Clout To Apply

By Joseph Kraft

BONN — A local joke has it that Helmut Kohl defected and the Russians sent him back because he didn't know anything. But whatever he knows, the chancellor carries weight — especially in East-West negotiations on arms control.

The West German economy is coming back. Even the Social Democrats think Mr. Kohl will be re-elected for another term in 1987. He bubbled with confidence during an interview in his office the other day.

The chancellor was particularly relaxed because the Palestinians holding the Achille Lauro had just given up. Germans were on the ship, and Mr. Kohl had been on the phone much of the previous night. He attributed the surrender to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. "As soon as Mubarak took charge," he said, "I began to see daylight."

Turning to the Federal Republic, Mr. Kohl characterized it as "an industrial power" with special political

The chancellor thinks that a compromise between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev can be struck.

influence because of its geographic position. He likened moving his country to running a superknight. He said there had been a slow turnaround since he took power three years ago, with many waves sloshing over the gunwales. But now the country was on the "right course."

The economy, he said, had shown negative growth, rising inflation and mounting jobless rates when he took over. Now inflation was at 2 percent and the unemployment figures were climbing at a slower pace. He predicted that real economic growth would hit 3 percent in 1986. "It is a slow recovery, but long and solid."

He evoked "cultural pessimism," a label pasted on West Germany by many Americans. Without any prompting he said that if leaders always talked about World War III and the end of agriculture and the loss of jobs, people were bound to be discontent. But he stipulated that when leaders stressed opportunities.

In response to a question as to whether Germans were happy, Mr. Kohl, unlike most of his countrymen, replied in the affirmative.

In the same vein, he initiated, as not many Europeans do, a discussion of Japan. He said that the Japanese did not have more "gray matter" in their heads than other people. They thought differently. To compete effectively it was only necessary for Germans to think differently, too. Instead of thinking about vacations, they had to think about the future.

In the matter of foreign policy, Mr. Kohl again contrasted the present with conditions only three years ago. Then, he said, pointing through the windows of his office, 300,000 people were in the streets demonstrating for peace. Now the scene was placid.

Relations with America and France were particularly good. Some of his aides were trotted by the summary tone of a U.S. invitation to attend a meeting of industrial countries at the United Nations before President Reagan meets General Secretary Gorbachev. Mr. Kohl waved that away as a misunderstanding — a bagatelle when weighed against his personal relations with the president.

He was equally warm in lauding President François Mitterrand for standing by West Germany against the Russians. In that context he mentioned the trip that he and Mr. Mitterrand made to Berlin. He said that neither French leader had gone to Berlin with his German counterpart.

As to the Russians, Mr. Kohl snorted at those who claimed Mr. Gorbachev a "liberal." He spoke of Marxism-Leninism as a doctrine not equal to the challenge of modern times. He indicated that there were only two ways a Communist leader could rule Russia — Stalin's way, with the Gulag and gas at everybody's head, or Khrushchev's "goulash Communism." Which way Mr. Gorbachev would choose, Mr. Kohl felt, was still unknown.

But he denied that standing firm against Russia would necessarily bring bad results. He counted the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles in West Germany last year as an asset. In the same vein, he said that he would move before the 1987 elections to lengthen the period of required military service. He pointed out that only about half of Soviet conscripts were Russian, with most of the rest coming from Asia.

The latest Soviet proposals for mutual cuts in offensive missiles struck Mr. Kohl as one-sided. But he thinks that a compromise between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev can be struck. Although he declined to elaborate, he said that when he meets President Reagan in a fortnight he will have some concrete suggestions. "The Federal Republic," he said, "has a contribution to make."

Los Angeles Times Syndicate

J.J. FONKER ROELANTS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Hague

FROM OUR OCT. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: A Third Term for Roosevelt?

NEW YORK — The New York World says: "With the help of Federal office-holders, present and prospective, Theodore Roosevelt is now sole dictator of New York Republicanism. He writes the platforms. He names the candidates. He controls the organization. Can anybody doubt his purpose to elbow Mr. W.H. Taft aside in 1912 and lay claim to a third term as President? What another Roosevelt Administration would mean in the way of extravagance, usurpation, lawlessness and panic may easily be imagined. All these evils would appear in due course, but they would be incidental. His main object or passion, as recent speeches show, is personal absolutism. Only the courts have held him in check in the past. It is certain that the courts would receive his most immediate attention in the future."

1935: Filipinos Elect First President

PARIS — The recent election of Manuel Quezon as President of the new Philippine Commonwealth marks the realization of a dream and an ambition — the dream of national independence and the personal ambition to be the first President of the Commonwealth and the first Filipino to occupy Malacanang Palace in Manila. Although outwardly an exponent of "complete, immediate and absolute independence," Mr. Quezon never wanted independence either immediately or completely. Instead, he wanted full autonomy for the Philippines under American protection. For the next ten years, the Philippines will be free internally, but protected by American troops. The chief-of-staff of the American Army, General Douglas MacArthur, is going to the islands to organize their defenses.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables: Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-9052.

Director of the publication: Walter M. Thayer.

Asia Headquarters, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel.: 2-255618. Telex: 61170.

Manager: Dr. C.K. Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel.: 836-4800. Telex: 602009.

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S.A. au capital de 1.000.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73202126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.

U.S. subscription: \$322 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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Dutch Ready to Approve Deployment of Missiles Despite Soviet Move

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

THE HAGUE — Early next month, the Dutch government will approve the deployment of American ground-launched cruise missiles despite an unusual high-level Soviet move to sway it from its decision, according to senior government officials.

The long-postponed decision by Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers' center-right coalition government is being anxiously watched by Washington as an important signal of NATO resolve before President Ronald Reagan meets with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in Geneva on Nov. 19. The Netherlands will be the last of five Western European nations to receive U.S. medium-range missiles.

But while the Lubbers government plans to guarantee the deployment of 48 Tomahawk missiles through a five-year treaty with the United States, the opposition Labor Party has vowed to reverse the decision if it comes to power in elections to be held in May.

In Paris last week, Mr. Gorbachev disclosed that the Soviet Union had reduced its arsenal of operational SS-20 missiles targeted on Western Europe to 243, which, he said, precisely accords with the level of June 1984.

Facing dissent within his own Christian Democratic Party over the missile issue, Mr. Lubbers on June 1, 1984, postponed a decision on deployment, which has been fiercely opposed by leftist parties and student protesters backed by Protestant church groups.

But the government vowed to approve the missile deployment if on Nov. 1, 1985, the Soviet Union had deployed more SS-20 missiles than the level of June 1984 — 378. The latest North Atlantic Treaty Organization figures put the Soviet SS-20 arsenal at 441 missiles, which

includes missiles targeted on both Europe and on Asia.

Mr. Gorbachev's disclosure in Paris, according to officials, was preceded by messages to the Lubbers government and the opposition Labor Party explaining the withdrawal of some SS-20s from standby alert and plans to dismantle their stationary installations.

"We want to study what it really means," said Jacob de Ruiter, the Dutch defense minister. "But as a government, we cannot say that it was the breakthrough that we hoped for on June 1."

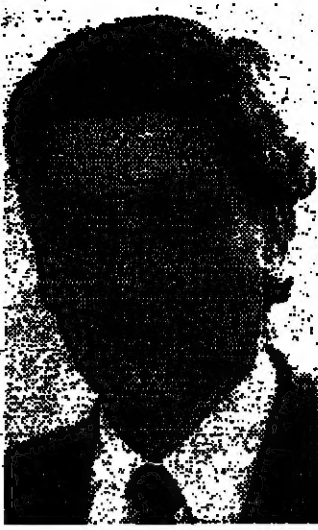
In an interview, Mr. de Ruiter said that the decisive question for the Dutch government was the total number of SS-20s deployed in the Soviet Union, which he noted Mr. Gorbachev had declined to reveal at a news conference in Paris.

The decision to give the go-ahead for the deployment of the cruise missiles at an air base at Woensdrecht in 1985 is expected to be announced in the first week of November, according to Dutch officials and Western diplomats.

Yet final parliamentary approval is not likely until late February or early March, when the election campaign will have started. The Labor Party plans to make the missiles a central campaign issue, and the government coalition is clearly nervous that fresh Soviet diplomatic initiatives may again influence domestic politics.

"The country is evenly divided," said Joris Voorhoeve, a defense expert in the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, the junior coalition party. "It's going to be difficult, very difficult. But if everything goes well we will have it signed, sealed and delivered by February."

Since fashioning the postponement decision 17 months ago, Mr. Lubbers has weeded out a number of leftist Christian Democrats who opposed deployment, giving him



Ruud Lubbers

greater control over his party. He has also skillfully waited out one of the most powerful anti-nuclear movements in Western Europe.

On Oct. 26, an anti-cruise petition with the signatures of about four million citizens will be presented to the prime minister. The organizers of the petition drive include the Labor Party, trade unions, church groups and even Princess Irene of the House of Orange.

Yet there are signs of weariness in the anti-missile coalition, and its leader, Mient Jan Faber, is already working on post-deployment strategies. Mr. Faber and his Interchurch Peace Council have also been turning their attention from the missiles to human rights abuses in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

A week ago, the government announced that it would not take part in the Reagan administration's space weapons research program, a move that could soften the impact of its green light for the cruise missiles.

And, with support from Belgium, it managed to convince a NATO foreign ministers meeting in Brussels next Tuesday to discuss the alliance's approach to the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting. Both countries were angered that they had been excluded from Mr. Reagan's invitation to other NATO leaders to meet in New York on Oct. 24.

Finally, the Lubbers government has stressed that to counterbalance the missile deployment, it will seek a reduction in what are called the Netherlands' nuclear tasks within NATO. This could mean reconverting nuclear-capable Dutch F-16 fighter-bombers to conventional roles.

Klaas de Vries, the Labor Party's defense spokesman, predicted a rough electoral year.

"It's all or nothing," he said. "It is inconceivable to me that the Dutch Labor Party will take part in a government that will deploy the missiles."

Vote Boycott Is Urged By Students In Poland

United Press International

WARSAW — Students at the Catholic University in Lublin in southeastern Poland called Friday for a boycott of Sunday's parliamentary elections to protest a new law that limits their academic freedom.

A statement distributed among Western reporters said parliament approved the law despite the protests of students and rectors of 92 Polish universities.

"We call on all the students in our university to boycott the elections," said a statement by the student governing body at the university, which is the only Catholic university in Eastern Europe.

Under the law, rectors can dismiss students for taking part in illegal demonstrations on the campuses and summon the police to break up the rallies.

A survey by the Association of Polish Students, which is controlled by the Communist Party, said 37.2 percent of Poland's 320,000 students were "undecided" on whether to vote Sunday, according to an unofficial report.

Another 47.3 percent said they would not vote or would rather not vote, the poll said. About 12.7 percent said, "I don't know."

The results of the survey were carried by the underground Solidarity newspaper, Tygodnik Mazowiecki.

Lech Walesa, a founder of the banned union, has urged Poles not to vote and branded the elections a "farce" because independent candidates were not allowed to run for the 460 seats in parliament.

Solidarity has stepped up its anti-election campaign, distributing leaflets in all major cities calling for a boycott.

The police Thursday foiled a Solidarity attempt to broadcast a radio program on the elections in the center of Warsaw. A government spokesman said four persons had been detained.

Mr. Walesa was asked why he and other Solidarity activists did not attend pre-election meetings of candidates and citizens to promote their boycott campaign.

"There was a lot of talking over the last 40 years and we came to the conclusion that our presence in these meetings would not make any sense," he said.

But a leading dissident who is not linked with Solidarity, Adam Wojciechowski, criticized the underground union for failing to stage an efficient anti-election campaign.



The rocky Martian plain is seen in high resolution from Viking-2 in this 85-degree panorama taken during the afternoon.

Photos Suggest Water Lies Under Desert on Mars

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Mars, a frigid desert planet, once had enough water to cover its entire surface with an ocean more than 300 feet (about 100 meters) deep, a panel of American scientists said this week.

"The pictures taken by the two Viking spacecraft in orbit around Mars tell us that Mars had as much water in geologic history as Earth did," Dr. Michael Carr of the U.S. Geological Survey said at a workshop at Ames Research Center in Mountain View, California.

Viking's pictures suggest that water lies below the surface at latitudes near the Martian equator where the planet's interior heat can keep it from freezing just as do under-

ground rivers in most temperate latitudes on Earth.

Mars is the only nearby planet marked for exploration and possibly even colonization in the 21st century, in large part because it is the only neighboring body that can support life. Venus is too hot, and Earth's moon is airless and waterless.

"Suppose we want to go to Mars someday, for whatever reason," Dr. Carr said. "We have to know where we can get water."

"Viking has shown us," he said, "that there is 10 times as much water on Mars as was generally accepted by scientists."

Its carbon-dioxide atmosphere is so thin that it blankets the planet with 100 times less pressure than the atmosphere that covers Earth, hardly enough force to support rain in its clouds or water on its surface.

Dr. Carr said that the 20,000 close-up pictures taken by the two Viking spacecraft since 1976 reveal canyons that are deeper, wider and longer than the Grand Canyon and could be made only by rushing rivers. They also show thousands of gullies formed by water or snow and ice.

"If all the water that existed on Mars to form these channels covered its surface today," Dr. James Pollack of the research center said, "it would be enough to form a global Martian ocean tens to hundreds of meters deep."

Salvador Rebels Say U.S. Advisers Are Targets

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran rebel command, vowing to wage war against U.S. soldiers stationed here, announced Friday that capturing or killing U.S. advisers was the principal objective of Thursday's attack on the main army training base at La Unión. Forty-two Salvadoran soldiers were killed in the attack.

"Our war plan is directed toward defeating North American imperialists, and we are not waiting for the massive dispatch of their troops to begin fighting them," said a communiqué read over the guerrillas' official Radio Venceremos.

"We have already decided to make war on the North American interventionists who are directing the war in our homeland, and we have decided to make war in every spot and every circumstance they may be in," the statement said.

The broadcast seemed calculated to portray guerrilla resolve to strike at U.S. military personnel training, advising and equipping the Salvadoran Army in its five-year war against leftist insurgents of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, the umbrella group of the five guerrilla armies.

The Reagan administration has said that U.S. military advisers are not proper targets in the war because, according to rules governing their presence, they do not participate in combat. The rebel leadership has insisted that the U.S. military's role as adviser and weapons supplier makes American soldiers legitimate targets.

"In this operation of the Salvadoran Armed Forces Military Training Center carried out by our forces, the principal objective was wiping out or killing the group of 10 North American military advisers," the communiqué said. "We looked for them. But if we did not find them this time, the Ronald Reagan government should be convinced once and for all that we do not fear the intervention of its troops and that it cannot try to make war on our people without suffering and paying the consequences."

The guerrilla command advanced similar arguments when it took responsibility for killing four U.S. Marine embassy guards and two other U.S. citizens at a San Salvador sidewalk café June 19.

Five U.S. training advisers were present when guerrilla forces attacked the training base Thursday, the U.S. Embassy reported. A

spokesman said Friday they did not fire their weapons during the assault but had been prepared to do so if it had been necessary.

The base commander, Lieutenant Colonel Joaquín Cerna Flores, said a dozen U.S. advisers normally were assigned to the base, sleeping sometimes in a small barracks set aside for them and sometimes in a house in the nearby port of La Unión.

U.S. Embassy rules prohibit advisers or others of the approximately 120 U.S. military personnel acknowledged to be here from going "into areas where combat is likely to occur," a spokesman said. Training advisers are stationed in most of the country's 14 provincial garrisons, advising Salvadoran trainers and monitoring the program.

■ Nicaraguan Rebels Supplied

The head of a special State Department office said Friday that the United States has sent Nicaraguan rebels the first shipment of nonlethal military supplies, including boots, clothing and medicines, from \$27 million approved by Congress last summer. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Robert W. Duemling, director of the Nicaraguan Humanitarian As-

sistance Office, said the first supplies were flown Thursday from New Orleans to a location in Central America that he would not disclose. He said his office has spent \$980,000.

Bosco Matamoros, spokesman for the chief rebel army, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, confirmed the shipment and added that it went "directly to our bases along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border, to territory controlled by FDN forces."

In July, under strong pressure from Mr. Reagan, Congress agreed to resume direct U.S. aid to rebels fighting Nicaragua's leftist government although continuing a ban on lethal aid.

From 1981 to 1984, the rebels were supported by an estimated \$80 million in covert CIA military aid.

Manuel Cordero, a senior diplomat in the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington, denounced the shipment as the latest "in a long series of U.S. aggressions against Nicaragua."

"This logistical aid to a group of terrorists totally contradicts the publicly stated position of the U.S. government against state-supported terrorism," Mr. Cordero said.

Officials Say CIA Failed To Tell FBI About Spy

By Joel Brinkley
and Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The CIA failed to notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation when it learned more than a year ago that Edward L. Howard was considering becoming a Soviet spy, according to government officials.

Court records show that Mr. Howard, a former intelligence agency officer who is now a fugitive, told CIA employees in September 1984 that he was thinking about disclosing classified information to the Soviet Union.

The FBI has sole responsibility for domestic espionage investigations. Under federal law, the CIA and all other government agencies are supposed to report suspected espionage to the bureau.

It also is illegal for the CIA or any other federal agency to conduct surveillance on any other actions within the United States to thwart potential spies.

Mr. Howard, 33, is accused of giving Soviet officials details of American intelligence operations in Moscow and has been charged with espionage.

U.S. officials said the CIA told the FBI nothing about Mr. Howard until after the bureau began an investigation this fall based on information from a Soviet defector, Vitaly Yurchenko, who had been a senior official of the KGB.

The bureau began its surveillance of Mr. Howard last month, but he slipped out of his home at night and is believed to have fled the country.

West Germany Arrests Merchant In 11th Spy Case

The Associated Press

BONN — A West German merchant has been arrested on suspicion of spying for East Germany, officials said Friday. It was the second West German espionage case made public in two days and the 11th since early August.

Hans-Jürgen Förster, spokesman for the federal prosecutor's office, said authorities arrested the man Wednesday but released him on bail of 50,000 Deutsche marks (\$18,867). Formal charges, which in West Germany can come months after a suspect is detained, have not been filed against the man.

The suspect, 44, is a merchant in the central city of Gütersloh, the spokesman said. His name was not disclosed. Mr. Förster said investigators found equipment in the man's apartment that is commonly used by secret agents, although he did not specify what it was.

He said the man is suspected of having spied for East Germany since at least 1982. On Thursday, West German authorities announced the arrest of a neo-Nazi party official on suspicion of spying.

Lesotho State of Emergency

Reuters

MASERU, Lesotho — Lesotho's prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, has declared a state of emergency and appealed for international help to deal with five years of drought.



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ARTS / LEISURE

A Massive Exhibition of 20th-Century German Art

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — "German Art in the 20th Century," the autumn exhibition at the Royal Academy, which opened Friday, is a massive undertaking, with more than 300 artists represented in a show of 300 paintings and sculptures. Among the highlights:

Louis Corinth (1858-1925) is represented by a dozen paintings from the last decade of his life, including his final, despairing cry, "Ecce Homo," a presentation of Christ in modern dress (loaned by the Kunstmuseum of Basel).

Alexej von Jawlensky (1864-1941) was born at Torok in White Russia, was an officer in the Czarist army from 1884 through 1896, and studied art as a gentleman amateur at the St. Petersburg Academy, where his teacher was Ilya Repin. He resigned his commission and moved to Munich, where at Anton Azbe's painting school he met Wassily Kandinsky (also represented in this exhibition). He traveled much in France and Italy, in France meeting Matisse, who clearly influenced "Schakko with Flax Hat" (1910), one of his three paintings in this show.

Although he trained in France, Emil Nolde (1867-1956) remained quintessentially German. He suffered bitterly from the "degenerate art" label; a thousand of his paintings were confiscated by the Nazis in 1937. In 1941, though officially forbidden to paint, he started jotting down ideas in watercolor on

tiny, easily concealed scraps of paper. These "Ungemalte Bilder," literally "unpainted pictures," but usually just called the "forbidden pictures," provided him with a rich vein of ideas when in 1945 he was able to paint again. He is represented by paintings done between 1909 and 1931, "In the Lemon Garden" (1920), from the Staatsgalerie of Stuttgart, is typical.

Franz Marc (1880-1916) made stylized and poetically romanticized animals his chief theme. "The Little Yellow Horses" (1912), also on loan from Stuttgart, is a good example.

Wilhelm Lehmbruck (1881-1919) was the fourth child of a large mining family who won a scholarship to the Düsseldorf Academy of Art and later went to Paris, where he was particularly influenced by Rodin and Maillol. He was more a modeler than a carver; the eight sculptures in the show are cast, chiefly in bronze, but one or two in pulverized stone, but he believed more faithfully represented the original modeling clay. With the war he became an orderly in a military hospital, though he continued to produce sculpture, such as the "Fallen Man" (1915-16). Horrified by the sights and sounds of his service, he deserted to Switzerland, returned to Berlin late in 1918 and killed himself five months later.

After 1918 art in Germany saw a tremendous efflorescence, in particular in the paintings of Kirchner and Beckmann.

Ernst Ludwig Kirchner (1880-1938) is represented by 17 paintings from 1909 through 1925, including loans from public collections in Amsterdam, Essen, Berlin, Hamburg, New York and Basel. Initially trained as an architect and designer, as a painter he came in turn under the influence of Jugendstil (the German version of Art Nouveau), Neo-Impressionism, the Fauves, and primitive art from the German colonies. All these contributed to the evolution of Kirchner's style, which matured from about 1910. Two works in this exhibition exemplify the directions in which his painting could have evolved. "Girl with Cat, Franz" (1909-11) combines Fauve colors with near-primitive figures; "Olympia" (1914-15), his clothed, satiric version of Manet's famous nude, betrays his preoccupation with wood engraving.

Max Beckmann (1885-1950) is represented by 21 paintings. His approach to painting was refreshingly simple. It was plainly stated in his lecture "On My Painting" in London at the New Burlington Galleries' 1938 showing of the Munich "degenerates." "The Self is indeed the greatest and obscures the whole being that we call individual, and my whole effort is directed towards understanding and portraying it."

One way Beckmann undertook this individual role was in a series of self-portraits, three of which are in the show. Others are intensely psychological portraits, of which the serene, predominantly green portrait of his wife, "Quappi and Parrot" (1936), is typical. In yet others he achieved great poignancy

by combining biblical, moral and spiritual themes with theatrical imagery. Typical of these is one of his last works, "The Prodigal Son" (1949).

Probably the best-known art movement in Germany in the 1920s was that of the *Neue Sachlichkeit*, "New Realism." This was very adequately displayed and documented in London in a major Arts Council exhibition in 1978-79. Wisely, therefore, the organizers of the present show have given the movement reasonable but not overwhelming representation. Chief among the realists in this show are Christian Schad (1884-1982) and Otto Dix (1891-1969).

Encouraged by his affluent family, Schad began to paint while a schoolboy. Avoiding service in World War I by simulating a weak heart, he went to Switzerland, getting involved with the early Dada and Surrealist movements in Zurich and inventing "Schadographs," pictures of objects made on light-sensitive paper. In 1920 he moved to Italy and began to paint portraits, frequently erotic, in the realist manner. Then, curiously, he was commissioned in 1925 to paint a portrait of Pope Pius XI.

In 1935, having moved back to Germany, he became a shopkeeper and virtually abandoned art. He returned to painting in 1943, having been commissioned by the city of Aachen to copy, in the original size, the "Stuppach Madonna" of Matthias Grünewald.

The show offers an enlightening comparison between Schad and Dix in their portrayals of young women. Schad's "Sonja" (1928) is a severely realist portrait; Dix's "Portrait of the Dancer Tamara Danischewski" (1923) is poetic and romantic, and contrasts greatly even with other Dix works such as the Grosz-like "Three Prostitutes on the Street" (1925).

The best-known international movement represented is Surrealism, as exemplified in 13 paintings by Max Ernst (1891-1976). The centerpiece in aesthetic significance is "Es lebe die Liebe oder Pays Charmant" (1923), formerly in the Morton D. May collection of 20th-century German masters and more recently in the Washington University Gallery of Art in St. Louis. It is one of a series of delicate paintings, almost ghostlike, that Ernst pro-

duced in the year in which, traveling under the name of M. Gondolier, conferred on him by the Surrealist poet Robert Desnos, he journeyed to Saigon to stay with Paul and Gala Eluard (who later became Gala Dalí).

This exhibition has the salutary effect of demonstrating the visual and aesthetic literacy of the living artists included: Joseph Beuys (born 1921), Georg Baselitz (1938), A. R. Penck (1939) and Sigmar Polke (1941). Their incompetence is nowhere better exemplified than in Polke's "Untitled: Referring to Max Ernst" (1981), an ill-painted satire on a small, beautifully crafted *papier collé* — "Et les papillons se mettent à chanter," one of 150 images created in 1929 for Ernst's Surreal collage-novel "La Femme 100 Têtes."

"German Art in the 20th Century," Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1, through Dec. 22; then at the Neue Staatsgalerie in Stuttgart Feb. 8-April 27.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the IHT on London art exhibitions.



"The Prodigal Son" (1949) by Max Beckmann is among 300 works in London show.

Tapestry, a Tissue of Puzzles, Brings a High Price

PARIS — Could tapestries regain their long-lost favor in the auction market? Avidly sought after at the turn of the century, they sank into oblivion between the two world wars, were unsaleable in the 1950s and have attracted attention

reproduced on the cover of the catalog, obviously came from a commercial source. It was seen at auction as recently as June 24 at Sotheby's in Monte Carlo, where it was knocked down at 215,000 francs (now about \$26,870). Last week it went up to 750,000 francs.

This tapestry, which measures 340 by 440 centimeters (132 by 171 inches), is not one that is easily forgotten. Villagers in late 15th-century costume are dancing in an unusual landscape. At the center, an apple tree rises from an artificial mound. A musician blows into a long oboe-like instrument as two couples dance around him. Other characters appear at the sides. Here and there some sheep are grazing while two peahens and their chicks are improbably pecking in the foreground.

Most unusual are the three-line captions, in block letters on a white ground, which hover near the characters, anticipating modern comics. The composition, framed by a Manneristic border of garlands, is a tapestry well known to specialists. It belongs to a set of eight scenes based on a French romance, "Les amours de Gombaut et Macée." Maurice Fénaille, the last art historian who discussed at length the many puzzles surrounding these tapestries, concluded that the cartoons that served as a model for the tapestry were painted by Laurent Guyot, who was appointed painter to the king in 1610. Fénaille thought Guyot was interpreting engravings by Jehan le Clerc.

There certainly are some discrepancies. The captions, with their rustic humor, are in early 16th-century French and include some archaic 15th-century turns. "Go, Alison and Elyene, I shall make you sweat in your wool since I have you as much as I like," says a dancing peasant as he clutches the hands of two women. The costumes display late 15th-century characteristics, updated here and there in 16th-century fashion. Inventories drawn up in the 17th century mention such a set of tapestries but say nothing about their period. Different opinions have been voiced about the dating of the Gombaut et Macée sets, and the workshops in which they may have been woven.

"Aubusson in southern France or Flandres" is the noncommittal suggestion of the Drouot expert; "Bruges," Sotheby's cataloger wrote more assertively in June. Dominique Chevalier, who bought the tapestry last week, also came down on the side of Bruges; the rusty red of the border, he said, is typical of that Flemish city. Chevalier and his twin brother, Pierre, are better placed than most to pass judgment. They are third-generation dealers. Their grandfather founded the Maison Chevalier, dealing in and restoring tapestries, during World War I. Their father ran it for almost half a century before retiring in 1979. By then, the

brothers, in their 30s, had spent their lives absorbing all that dealers and restorers can learn about the craft. The restoration workshop was developed by their father to such an extent that it outweighed the dealing side of the firm.

Since 1979, the twins have taken the restoration business one step further, introducing modern analysis of dyes and fibers. Both brothers serve as experts at Drouot. Last year they took an important part in an exhibition at the Musée Jacquemart-André.

But however knowledgeable they may be where the ground has been well covered by art historians — essentially from the second half of the 17th century on — the Chevaliers cannot make up for the lacunae regarding the earlier periods.

After the sale, Dominique Chevalier said he thought the tapestry he bought had been woven in about 1545-50. Later he said "in the second half of the 16th century." He rejected a later date because tapestry color schemes no longer had some of this piece's colors in the 17th century. Such early tapestries are rare. Dominique Chevalier has handled three, others from the Gombaut et Macée cycle that he considers to be of the same period.

A variant of the tapestry sold at Drouot was auctioned at Sotheby's in Monte Carlo on June 26, 1983. The faces are naive, the French text less archaic, suggesting a date well into the 17th century. The variant was knocked down at 240,000 francs, making Sotheby's June 1985 price low by comparison. Drouot price last week seems, by contrast, astronomical. Chevalier's undisputed delight in his purchase, however, would indicate that it is not. When compared with the

prices of Old Master paintings, some consequence, or of importance, 17th- and 18th-century furniture, the figure certainly seems modest.

The Chevalier brothers hope to revive the market. Dominique said there were a handful of active collectors in the world — he could think of only three in France. At the Drouot sale, the atmosphere was hardly one of feverish competition; a very good late 17th-century tapestry from the Manufacture Royale d'Aubusson, illustrating "Alexander's Clemency," was bought by the Musée d'Aubusson for 70,000 francs.

In March, Dominique and Pierre Chevalier inaugurated a New York branch, Chevalier Inc. Their first sale was a \$60,000 tapestry woven at Beauvais in about 1670 after a cartoon by Jean Bérain. "The Triumph of Pan" now hangs in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which has the best collection in the United States.

Museums aside, Dominique Chevalier said, Americans tend to buy tapestries for decoration, not as collectors' items. But he said he was struck by an eagerness to learn among the Americans he had met.

They are right to be eager. Tapestries are perhaps the last area of Western art that can still offer real surprises in the way of major pieces.

Wright Doors Auctioned
The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York sold two sets of glass-paneled doors, designed in 1913 by Frank Lloyd Wright, to unidentified buyers for \$24,975 each, and a Wright window panel for \$11,100, Sunday at Sotheby's in Monte Carlo. The Associated Press reported.

Ending of 'Jagged Edge' Clear Despite Smokescreen

CAPSULE reviews of films recently released in the United States:

Janet Maslin of The New York Times on "Jagged Edge":
Glenn Close is convincing if a little schoolmastery as a glamorous lawyer who falls for her client,

commando unit led by Colonel John Matrix (Schwarzenegger), since retired. The murders are led by a Latin American dictator (Das Hedayas) whom Matrix once overthrew. Armed with machine guns, a hunting knife, a rocket launcher, his elbows and fists and the heel of his hand, and a lovely stewardess (Rae Dawn Chong), Arnold introduces them to their maker.

Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times on "The Journey of Natty Fann":
Well intentioned and seductively photographed, this Walt Disney film, directed by Jeremy Kagan, will presumably open the eyes of young audiences to the Depression. What they will learn is that there was a period of American life when everybody — everybody — went about depressed. And surely "Places in the Heart," set in the same period, managed to radiate good will, brotherhood and tenderness; such humanism is missing from "Natty Fann," which manages to be harsh, lugubrious and improbable. A Chicago labor organizer, Sol Gann (Ray Wise), is fired and has to leave precipitously in order to take a job in a lumber camp in Washington state. His 14-year-old daughter, Natty (McEdith Salenger), sets off to find him. Because it is a Disney film, a wolf becomes Natty's furry chaperon; Salenger is straightforward and unaffected, with the promise of growing into an extraordinarily beautiful woman.

Paul Attanasio of The Washington Post on "Commando":
Arnold Schwarzenegger is back, making Rambo look like a refugee from the Folies Bergères. After three brutal murders, the director, Mark Lester, cuts to Arnold frolicking with his little girl (Alyssa Milano), and there you have it — you know that, over the next 90 minutes, the murderer will kidnap the girl, and Arnold will kill him and save his daughter. The victims were former members of a crack

newspaper publisher accused of murdering his wealthy wife. The screenplay, by Joe Eszterhas, does what it can to throw up a smokescreen, but the audience will probably be well ahead of the story's resolution. As the publisher, Jeff Bridges gives what may be the only ordinary performance of his career, although he's more than up to the material's negligible demands. Peter Coyote wears a steady sneer as Close's courtroom opponent, and Robert Loggia, who does some of her legwork for her, uses the liveliest language around. Richard Marquand directed.

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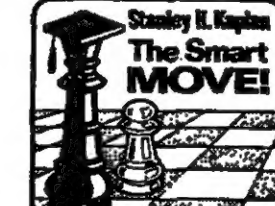
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ARTS / LEISURE

Armani Features Simple, Fluid Lines

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Despite his sorrow at the recent death of his friend and partner, Sergio Galeotti, Giorgio Armani came up with a four-star collection.

MILAN FASHION

Gentle and civilized, this collection had a lot of dignity and re-

established Armani as an outstanding tailor. He did the ambiguous androgynous look first, and can still do it better than anybody else.

Built along simple, pared-down lines — short skirt or Bermuda shorts, silk T-shirt and big, unconstructed blazer — these clothes were soft, subtle and sophisticated. One secret behind this deceptively simple formula rested in the amazing variety of fabrics — Armani used 200 different ones — and the expert hand with which the designer assembled them like so many different landscapes.

Another secret was the lightness and fluidity of these clothes, which had nothing stiff or mannish about them despite their inspiration. The combination of sheer, feather-weight fabrics and pared-down construction made them light as soap bubbles.

Armani's minimalist approach resulted in unlined blazers with deconstructed lapels as much as possible. Many had neither collar nor lapels, the same no-fuss, no-fill idea prevailed throughout the collection. From the simple silk T-shirts to the flat shoes with clear plastic sides.

There was no jewelry, which added to the starkness of the collection, especially when Armani showed black. The rare accessories included stiff straw helmets and short white gloves.

But Armani, who said he did not want to be known as a designer who dresses women as men, introduced a lot of feminine touches. Among them were small, delicate printed dresses, softly draped on the side and topped by short, striped linen jackets. The strong, footballer's shoulders also became fragile when covered with filmy chiffon.

Showing much more evening wear than usual, Armani produced a new glitter, less gaudy than sequins; these tiny shimmering specks often picked up the design of a print. Playing with transparency, he often veiled shiny skirts with two layers of chiffon.

Although Armani opened with a soft pink blazer tucked into a pair of culottes, and showed much more color than he usually does, he basically scored with a symphony in gray. It may sound boring, but it wasn't — at least 20 different shades of gray, from dark gunmetal to the palest icy shade. The textures were also varied, including an unusual wadded silk that looked like coal.

The real Armani miracle is hap-

pening out in the streets, at Emporio Armani, a chain of 80 stores that carry the Armani look throughout Italy at moderate prices. Last weekend the one in Milan was mobbed with young Italians standing in line at the cashier's desk. This empire, begun only three years ago, has struck a responsive cord in a young public.

Encouraged by this success, Armani said he planned to open Emporio stores all over Europe, starting with France and West Germany.

The Genny collection, designed by Gianni Versace, started well, with snappy suits that looked just the thing for career women, zeroing in on the chairman's seat. A tried-and-true commercial success, this collection had something for everybody — sarongs, Bermudas, culottes, jumpsuits, minis and maxis — all topped by short, pointed spencers or long-sleeved jackets.

Asymmetry was the name of the game, with asymmetrical, oblique cuts and uneven lengths. Fabrics included embroidered cottons that looked like tablecloths, abstract prints and tulle, de chine silks mixed with crisp white piqué. The most effective color combination was black, gray and white.

The second half of the show, with one-size-fits-all minis over tight leggings, was more matronly; it dragged on and on, until it lost some of its impact.

Mario Valentino, a leather manufacturer whose collection is also designed by Versace, had unusual sueded, including one that looked like denim and one streaked with gold. The favorite shape was the long jacket over a slim, short skirt, which has been this season's winner.

Here and there, other people were showing in out-of-the-way places. Francesco Ghini, 29, is a rich man's son who wanted to be in the theater but ended up a knitwear designer and manufacturer. He showed in a photographer's studio 20 minutes outside Milan; the collection, which featured dinky knit dresses with matching long cardigans, attracted Joan Burstein, owner of the Browns boutique in London.

Record Number

Of Publishers at

Frankfurt Fair

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Approximately 6,500 publishers from about 80 countries have exhibitions at the world's biggest annual book fair.

Organizers said the record number of publishers represented at the 37th fair was 7 percent higher than in 1984. They said 78 percent of the exhibitors were from abroad.

About 320,000 books are on display.

The emphasis of the fair, the organizers said, was to reawaken public interest in reading books despite the advance of electronic media, which the organizers said had reduced readership.

During the six-day fair, Mayor Teddy Kollek of Jerusalem is scheduled to receive the peace prize awarded by the West German Book Traders Association.

A \$500,000 Gift From Getty

Reuters

LONDON — The American oil heir J. Paul Getty Jr. has donated \$500,000 (about \$700,000) to help expand the Imperial War Museum in London, the museum said Friday.

The museum, which houses collections from the two world wars, has appealed for £2.5 million to build new galleries.

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Armani's fluid approach.

The Gothic Drawings of Victor Hugo

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Among the many events commemorating the death of Victor Hugo are an exhibition at the Petit Palais devoted to Hugo's murky, Gothic and playful drawings, and a show at the Grand Palais that attempts to give an idea of the man's impact on French culture and political style.

Hugo churned out a stupendous quantity of sonorous, rhetorical French prose (asked who was the greatest French poet, André Gide replied: "Victor Hugo, alas!"), produced vast Gothic novels with preposterous plots and in time became France's republican conscience incarnate. His admiration for Napoleon Bonaparte was equalled only by his scorn for Napoleon III, whom he called "Napoleon le petit."

"Victor Hugo was a madman who imagined he was Victor Hugo," was Jean Cocteau's far-reaching summation.

The show at the Grand Palais ventures to show, in more than 900 items (with a catalog of close to 900 pages), how Hugo's figure and fantasies swept through the imagination of the day. Busts of him at all ages, memorabilia, posters, paintings (most of them dreadful, or dreadfully funny), the instruments of his official canonization as literary and political hero — all this stands assembled in what amounts to an impressive and on the whole amusing collection of sociological material.

"Soleil d'Enfer," drawings by Victor Hugo, Petit Palais, through Jan. 5; La Gloire de Victor Hugo, Grand Palais, through Jan. 6.

The American John De Andrea, the ultimate Pymonism, has been producing "hyperrealist" sculptures of nudes (mostly women) for many years. His current Paris show is entirely composed of disconcertingly naturalistic, life-size female nudes. Their skin is painted with an absolute attention to nuance and detail.

John De Andrea, Galerie Isy Brachot, 35 rue Guénégaud, through Oct. 31.

Alain Kiril, a French sculptor who lives in New York, has been evolving for years away from a minimalist premise toward a more complex form. He is acutely aware of Rodin, Picasso and David Smith in discussing his work. In his current show there is a large bronze cast of what was originally a clay sculpture, an upright block more than

'Götterdämmerung' Completes West Berlin 'Ring'

By James Helme Suchliffe

BERLIN — The final link in the Deutsche Oper's controversial new production of Wagner's "Ring" was forged Sunday with a jubilantly received "Götterdämmerung."

For any German opera house performing nightly repertoire through 10 and a half months of the year, the four-opera cycle is a strenuous undertaking, one that is usually spread over four seasons, as is the current "Ring" in Kassel.

West Berlin's "Ring" cycle was completed within 12 months. "Das Rheingold" in September 1984 aroused tremendous interest for the visual novelty of the concept behind it. In it, the destruction of the old order, conceived by Wagner as the finale to "Die Götterdämmerung," had already taken place. The gods had taken shelter in a spectacular "time tunnel" and were reenacting the events that led to their downfall so as to learn from mistakes and save themselves and future generations.

To many observers, the time tunnel, though visually impressive (it looks a bit like the Washington Metro), seemed limiting in view of

the fact that so many of Wagner's scenes are nature settings.

"Die Walküre," a year ago, almost caused a riot. Though Act 2 — divided into two scenes since Patrice Chéreau set the fashion in 1976 with his centennial "Ring" at Bayreuth — did not convince dramatically, it was during the "Ride of the Valkyries" at the beginning of Act 3 that the performance was all but halted by boos and heckling.

The protest was touched off by the sight of the warrior maidens done up in black leather uniforms, studs and chains, bumping and grinding to the rhythms of the "Ride" and displaying a necrophilic interest in the bloodied corpses of battlefield heroes. Julia Varady's Sieglinde got rave reviews.

"Siegfried," in March, found approval for its ingenious solutions to the problems Wagner posed: Mime's paper cutout leaves, sun, moon and stars as "nursery" decorations for his adopted son Siegfried (in baggy overalls), the terrifyingly huge bulldozer dragon Fafner with three grasping shovel arms, and Erda's underground computer center controlling the fate of Earthlings. René Kollo and Horst Hirschmann as Siegfried and Mime

bowled everyone over with their extraordinary acting and singing.

"Götterdämmerung," by the same production team — Götz Friedrich as director, Peter Sykora as designer and Jesús López-Cobos, musical director of the Deutsche Oper, presiding in the orchestra pit — managed to top this "Ring" with a performance that went from strength to strength, finally convincing the often skeptical Berlin audience so much that it cheered down the few obstinate boos for 30 minutes after the final curtain.

Some diehard Wagnerians, who insist that these music dramas should not be performed without the heavier, old-style "heroic" voices preferred until the 1960s, were unhappy; but they were in the minority. The cast was international and perfectly consistent, though tilted toward a more lyrical, lighter kind of vocal production — one that the composer preferred.

Catarina Ligendza's bright-voiced, passionately portrayed, vulnerable Brünnhilde and the dark booming mezzo of Matti Salminen's bass as the evil, wire-pulling Hagen, carried off most of the kudos for the Scandinavian wing, closely followed by the Germans: Kollo (an underpowered Siegfried), Gottfried Hornik (Alberich) and the magnetic Brigitte Fassbaender (Walttraute). The Americans Lenus Carlson and Cheryl Studer (the discovery of last summer's "Tannhäuser" in Bayreuth) added substance to that shadowy pair of Gibichungs, Gunther and Gutrune.

López-Cobos's conducting had sweep, transparent delicacy and power, and was all of a piece throughout the six-hour evening, though he occasionally forgot that the "Götterdämmerung" score contains some of the thickest instrumentation in the "Ring" and gave the orchestra his head, swamping the singers.

But it was the staging that had the audience humming with anticipation, and not disappointed.

From the opening scene of the blind Norns groping for their red rope of fate, through what Sykora called "the fifth-century nouveau-riche style" of the Gibichungs' hall with its inlaid, magnifying glass-panel wall partitions, pale puppet makeup and modish modern costumes (elements that made me uneasy), to the spectacular lighting effects and atomic explosion of Brünnhilde's immolation scene and ultimate return to the expectant white-velled figures that opened "Das Rheingold" a year ago, Friedrich's electrifying direction made every movement seem inevitable.

Particularly brilliant was his idea of having Hagen maintain his watch through the scenes that followed, events that his masterminding intrigues had set in motion.

Not since he took over the reins of the Deutsche Oper four seasons ago has Friedrich's work had such a unanimously positive reaction from the audience.

West Berlin's "Ring" will be performed in two complete cycles, with the original casts, until Nov. 3. Requests for tickets have come in from all over Europe and the United States, but all eight performances were sold out months ago.

James Helme Suchliffe is a Berlin-based critic.

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE



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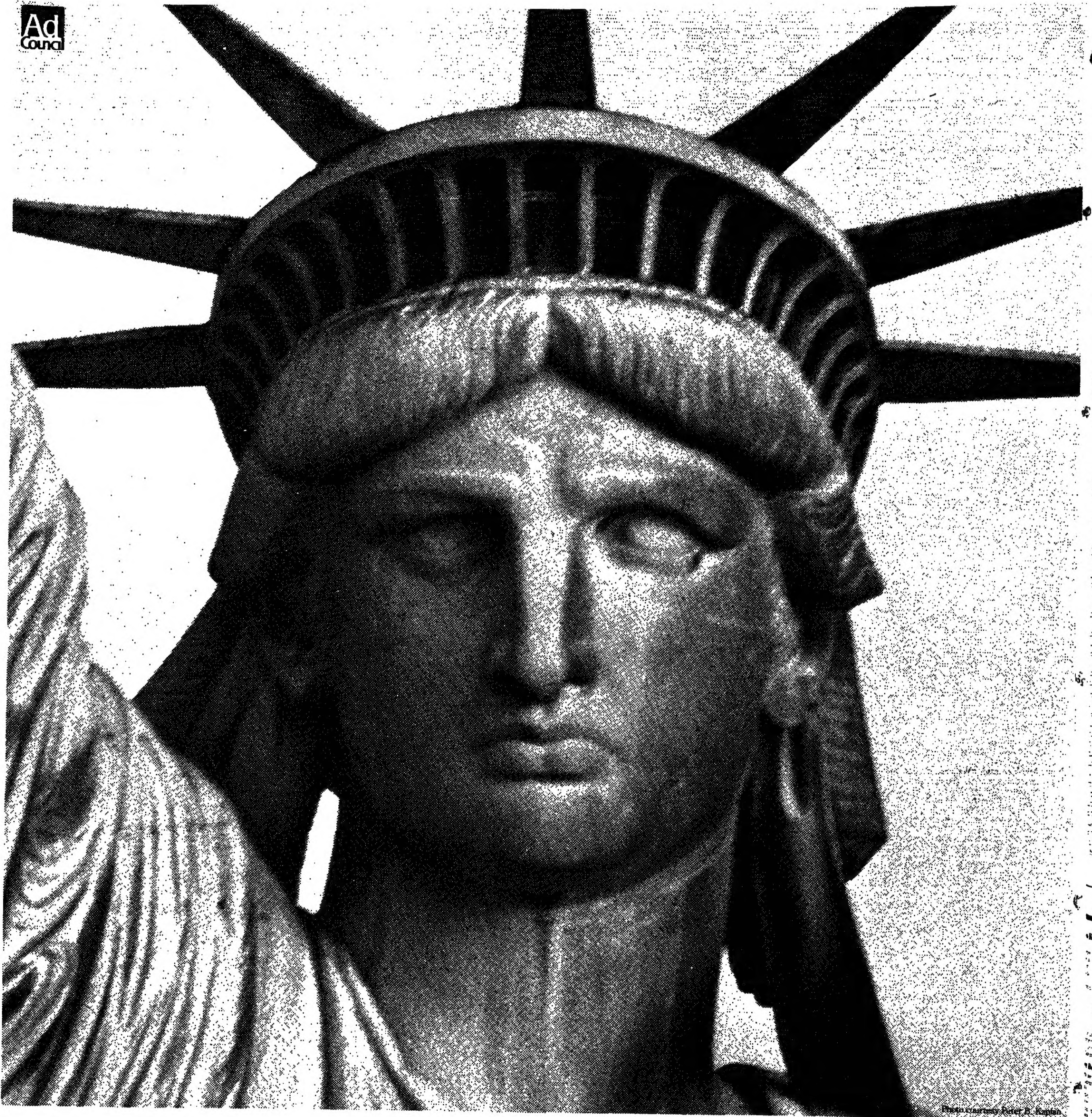
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If you still believe in me, save me.

For nearly a hundred years, the Statue of Liberty has stood on the edge of the New World, America's most powerful symbol of freedom and hope. Today the ravages of almost a century of weather and pollution have left their marks. Corrosion has eaten away at the iron framework. New holes continue to appear in the copper sheets that form the exterior.

Less than a mile away, on Ellis Island where the ancestors of nearly half of all Americans first stepped onto American soil, the Great Hall of the Immigration Center is a hollow ruin. Rooms are vandalized, passageways overgrown with vegetation, walls crumbling in decay.

Inspiring plans have been developed to restore the Statue and to create at Ellis Island a living monument to the ethnic diversity of this country of immigrants. But unless restoration is begun now, ceremonies marking the hundredth anniversaries of these two landmarks in America's heritage could be held in commemoration of

national treasures that no longer exist. Sections of the statue have already been declared unsafe and closed to visitors. The 230 million dollars needed to carry out the work is needed now.

All of the money must come from private donations; the federal government is not raising the funds. This is consistent with the origins of the Statue. The French people themselves paid for its creation. And thousands of American school children contributed to its construction and to the pedestal.

The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission appointed by President Reagan is asking every American business, every American citizen to join in raising these funds. The torch of liberty is everyone's to cherish. Could we hold up our heads as Americans if we allowed the time to come when she can no longer hold up hers?

One hundred years ago school children gave their pennies to put her up. Your dollars can keep her from falling down.



Send your tax deductible donations to THE LADY, Box 1986, N.Y.C. 10018. Or call 1-800-USA-LADY toll free. ©1984 The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation

AMEX prices	P.12	Earnings reports	P.15
AMEX volume	P.12	Five-year rates	P.11
NYSE prices	P.10	Gold markets	P.9
NYSE volume	P.10	Interest rates	P.9
Commodity prices	P.16	Market summary	P.10
Currency rates	P.9	Options	P.10
Commodities	P.14	OTC stock	P.15
Dividends	P.14	Other markets	P.16

ECONOMIC SCENE

Key Idea at Seoul: Nations Must Free Up Economies

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

SEOUL — The key idea that came out of the International Monetary Fund-World Bank meeting here is that nations should free up their economies for more efficient use of resources and that austerity alone, important as it may be for countries with budgetary and debt problems, cannot solve the world's overall debt problem. What is needed is an environment of overall growth, especially in the industrial nations.

This implies that there must be some accommodation by the IMF to stress long-term growth policies in addition to the more short-term austerity measures that it is accustomed to imposing as conditions for its loans.

Virtually everyone at the meeting has acknowledged — and welcomed — the greater willingness by the United States to recognize that the problems of the poor countries are connected to its own. Further, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d drove home the point that the United States means to play a more active role in solving the debt problem within the context of world economic growth.

But aside from a special lending pool for sub-Saharan African countries and a U.S. proposal for a \$29-billion increase in commercial bank and multilateral institution lending to debtor countries over the next three years, what the conference really had to offer was new ideas to solve the world's debt problems.

IN A SPEECH to the IMF-World Bank meeting, Jacques de Larosiere, the fund's managing director, indicated he was amenable to the idea of looking more closely at long-term growth.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica also drove home this point in Seoul. "A balance must be struck so that what we gain in improved financial health is not lost in reduced growth," he said.

Mr. Seaga added that his country had done everything that supply-siders or free-enterprisers could desire: It had devalued its currency to make its exports more competitive; it had diverted government programs to the private sector, even including garbage collection and hospitals; it had got rid of burdensome regulations, rebuilt tourism, increased agricultural output and exports, and reached record levels of investment.

Yet all this had not solved the nation's debt problems, Mr. Seaga admitted. For Jamaica had added \$270 million in new foreign earnings, but had lost more than \$500 million in the mining sector, as world commodity prices dropped and markets for Jamaica's exports, especially bauxite and aluminum, fell. "We must earn our way out of this," Mr. Seaga said, "but we cannot do it unless world markets strengthen."

Mr. Seaga's is the common problem of the developing world. And throughout that world the threat of protectionism is adding to anxieties about its future.

More new ideas are needed. Pakistan's finance minister, Mahabul Haq, said that an intellectual breakthrough had been achieved a few years ago when research backed by the World Bank at Sussex University, in southeast England, had shown that redistribution of income could be combined with economic growth — by increasing the productivity of the poor, particularly the small farmer, and through the expansion of the public services of education and health.

Now, Mr. Haq said, "We need similar, thoughtful work on adjustment through growth, so that from a slogan we can proceed to an operational policy." It was legitimate, he said, to ask the question, "Must we starve our children to pay our debts?" But, he added, there was another legitimate question: "Must we starve our children to pay our defense expenditures?" From a man whose country has been increasing its military spending rapidly, this was a daring question to pose the Seoul gathering.

Mr. Haq noted that from 1972 to 1982 the health and education

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 4)

Daimler Seeks to Expand

Auto Firm Set For AEG Stake

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — Daimler-Benz AG, the West German automaker, was Friday poised to buy more than 25 percent of the electrical group, AEG AG.

A spokesman for the West German Caruel Office said Daimler had applied to take a stake of more than 25 percent in AEG and would probably acquire it in several stages. He could not say from whom Daimler would buy the stake.

The move comes as West Germany's third largest electrical group is recovering from near collapse in 1982.

It also follows Daimler's rapid expansion this year with major purchases of aerospace and military contractors.

The Stuttgart-based automaker announced in February that it was buying the half of the Munich-based aero-engine producer and military contractor, Motoren-und Turbinen-Union GmbH that it did not already own.

Just four months later it won a battle to take control of the family-owned aero and space-technology concern, Dornier GmbH.

Trading in AEG shares was suspended Friday pending a news conference on Monday. Before the suspension, they were trading at 181 DM (\$69.62) on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

Daimler shares, which have moved relentlessly higher this year, jumped 63 DM to close at a record high of 1,042 DM.

Frankfurt-based AEG is still on the road to recovery after it repaid creditors in September of last year an agreed-upon amount of 40 percent of 4.6 billion DM of debts. World group net profit soared 975 percent to 397.8 million DM last year from only 37 million DM in 1983.

A consortium of 24 West German banks holds some 50 percent of AEG's capital totaling 620 million DM. But it is barred from selling big shareholdings until the end of this year under the terms of AEG's 1982 rescue program.

Banking sources said Friday that this meant the Daimler acquisition was unlikely to be possible before the beginning of next year.

AEG almost went under in the economic recession three years ago and nearly pulled out of the home-appliance market in which it had made its name.

Pan Am Pact With United Gains in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Friday on tentatively approved on the purchase of Pan American World Airways Pacific Division by United Airlines.

The Justice Department opposed the acquisition last month, saying it could "substantially reduce" competition on routes between the United States and Japan.

United is already the largest U.S. airline, and other companies had also protested the proposed move. It was not immediately clear whether the Justice Department, whose opposition had been presented in the form of "advice" to the Transportation Department, would try to block the acquisition.

The purchase by United of Pan Am's operations in the Pacific for \$750 million must still get final approval by the Transportation Department, and could be overturned by President Ronald Reagan.

United also must still receive landing rights from Asian countries, including Japan, which may demand some concessions for its own state airline from the United States in return, according to industry sources. United officials have said they were confident that they would be able to get the landing rights.

The two airlines announced the agreement last April. It called for United to pay \$750 million in cash for 18 Pan Am jumbo jets and other facilities in the Pacific and to absorb about 2,700 Pan Am employees, including 410 pilots.

Mrs. Dole, in approving the transaction, disputed contentions by a number of airlines, including Northwest Orient, American and Eastern, that it would harm competition across the lucrative market linking the United States and Asia.

United's acquisition of Pan Am's routes across the Pacific "will not result in substantial lessening of competition as it currently exists," she said.

Her tentative approval did not require specific divestiture of any routes by United to another carrier as had been suggested by the Justice Department.

(AP, Reuters)



Unsuccessful Richardson-Vicks Bid Reflects New Game Plan at Unilever

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

LONDON — When Unilever lost the costly bidding war last week for Richardson-Vicks Inc., the effort by the British-Dutch consumer products giant to grab some of the detergent market, now held by perhaps the leading brand in the Procter & Gamble stable, Tide.

The old one was that Unilever was beaten by its traditional nemesis, Procter & Gamble Co. The Cincinnati-based company's \$1.24-billion offer was approved by the Richardson-Vicks board, ending Unilever's hopes of buying the Connecticut producer of beauty and health-care goods.

Over the years, Procter & Gamble has consistently outdone Unilever, one of Unilever's big U.S. subsidiaries, in the scramble for the hefty markets afforded by such consumer staples as laundry detergent and toothpaste.

Yet the four-week acquisition attempt by Unilever, though ultimately unsuccessful, pointed to the new game plan and management style there. Faced with stagnant markets and cramped profits in Europe, Unilever is committed to increasing

its stake in the United States. Acquisitions are part of the effort, but so are new-product introductions, including an expensive new effort by Lever Brothers to grab some of the detergent market, now held by perhaps the leading brand in the Procter & Gamble stable, Tide.

Change at Unilever does not come easily or quickly. Sheer size is one constraint. Within the corporate fold there are 500 operating companies employing 320,000 workers in 75 countries. Unilever posted sales last year of \$23 billion as pretax profits rose 20 percent, to the equivalent of \$1.3 billion, at the current exchange rate of the British pound.

Managing Unilever, which calls itself the world's largest producer of consumer packaged goods, is often compared to steering a supertanker, meaning that shifting course a few degrees can be an arduous, time-consuming task.

Moreover, the corporate traditions and ethos have tended to nurture conservatism. It has been

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5)

IBM Profit Fell 7% in Quarter

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. said Friday that third-quarter profit fell 7 percent from a year earlier, its third consecutive quarterly decline in earnings.

Some Wall Street analysts said, however, that a 9.8-percent increase in IBM's revenues indicated underlying strength.

John F. Akers, president and chief executive, said IBM's overall business health was sound but that the company remained concerned about "softness in the North American economy" and about a slow-down in capital spending.

IBM's worldwide product shipments for the first nine months of 1985 rose from a year earlier but "substantially all of the growth" continued to come from outside the United States, Mr. Akers said in a prepared statement.

IBM said its net income fell to \$1.47 billion, or \$2.40 a share, from \$1.58 billion, or \$2.60 a share, a year earlier. It was IBM's third consecutive quarter of lower earnings relative to the year earlier.

IBM's revenues for the July-September quarter were \$11.7 billion, up from \$10.66 billion a year earlier.

In the first nine months of 1985, IBM's profit fell 12.2 percent to \$3.87 billion, or \$6.31 a share, from \$4.41 billion, or \$7.22 a share, a



John F. Akers

year earlier. Nine-month revenue rose 4.6 percent to \$32.9 billion from \$31.44 billion.

Wall Street reacted favorably to the report, even though IBM's earnings were at the low end of analysts' predictions, which had ranged from \$2.40 a share to \$2.60. After opening lower, IBM's stock gained \$1.00 a share to close at \$125.375 on the New York Stock Exchange.

"There is something in it for the bears, there is something in it for the bulls, and I think the bulls are going to win," Peter Labe, a securi-

ties analyst for Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., said of the report. IBM executives said in June that they expected the company's profit for all of 1985 to exceed 1984's \$10.77 per share. In its latest announcement, IBM, which earned \$6.31 a share through the first nine months of this year, made no mention of whether it had revised its prediction.

"I'm a little perplexed by that," said Thomas Rooney of the investment firm Donaldson Lufkin Jenrette Securities Corp., who said he doubted that IBM could earn more than \$10.30 a share this year.

Mr. Labe said he expected IBM to make \$10.80 to \$10.90 a share this year, and another analyst, Jay Stevens of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., forecast \$10.70 a share.

IBM said it anticipated strong fourth-quarter shipments of its new 3090 series of mainframe computers, known as the Sierra. IBM began shipping the 3090 machines this summer, ahead of schedule, after noting that customers had put off decisions on purchases until they could compare the 3090 with IBM's older mainframes.

In addition, analysts said they expected strong fourth-quarter results from IBM's new 3380 double-density disk drive and 3480 tape drive, both of which store data for mainframe computers.

U.S. Retail Sales Rose by 2.7% In September

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The strongest single month for auto sales in four years boosted U.S. retail sales for September 2.7 percent to \$120.2 billion, the biggest gain since April, the Commerce Department reported Friday.

But wholesale prices fell 0.6 percent during the month, helped by the year-end clearance sales on 1985 autos and a continuing decline in food prices, the Labor Department said in a separate report. It was the sharpest slide in wholesale prices since January 1983, when they fell 0.7 percent.

The increase in retail sales was the highest since April's 3.1-percent gain. The gain was largely the result of a strong 9.6-percent increase in auto sales, the biggest gain since August 1981, when sales went up 9.9 percent.

Overall sales increased 10.9 percent from the year-earlier level.

"The economy is continuing to grow and produce new jobs with prices falling," the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said in response to the new data.

"The outlook continues to be rosy and will brighten even further if Congress can pass the president's tax-reform package by the end of the year," he added.

But excluding auto sales, retailers saw little improvement in September, although sales were 4.8 percent above the year-earlier level. After an increase of 3.5 percent in August, general-merchandise sales dropped 1.9 percent in September but were up 2.6 percent from the level of a year earlier.

Food store sales gained 2.5 percent in September and were 5.1 percent above a year ago. Eating and drinking establishments showed a 2.1-percent increase in sales over August, and a 5.9-percent rise above September 1984.

Lea Tyler, an economist with Chase Econometrics, said the car sales boost was "not surprising" but added, "We don't expect that to continue."

"Department stores are disappointing. I would have expected them to be flat, but not to have gone down," she said, speculating that Hurricane Gloria last month may have depressed sales.

Durable-goods sales increased 6.2 percent during the month, after a 4.6-percent gain in August. Those increases were primarily the result of the auto sales.

Furniture and building materials were little changed in September but increased 6.1 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively, from year-earlier levels.

Sales of nondurable goods remained at about the same level as August but were 4.5 percent above the same month a year ago.

The Labor Department's report on wholesale prices marked the third straight monthly decline in the government's Producer Price Index.

Chinese Growth Began Slowing In 3d Quarter

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China's rapidly growing economy began slowing in the third quarter of this year because of reductions in capital construction and spending, but industrial production still outpaced energy output, according to the government.

The growth rate in the June-September period was 14.7 percent, down from 23.1 percent in the first half of the year, a deputy minister in the State Economic Commission, Zhao Weichen, said at a commission meeting. His remarks were reported by Xinhua, the official news agency.

Mr. Zhao attributed the success to a series of measures taken by the government "to control the scope of capital construction and tighten funds for consumption," Xinhua said.

China's economy started overheating late last year because of economic changes that gave local enterprises more freedom to spend money and do business. A surge in construction and consumer purchases strained transportation and energy resources.

White House Nominates 2 New Members to the Fed

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has announced the nomination of two new members of the Federal Reserve Board: Wayne D. Angell, a Kansas professor, banker and farmer, and Manuel H. Johnson Jr., of the Treasury Department.

If the appointments are confirmed by the Senate, President Ronald Reagan will have filled a majority of the seats on the seven-member panel. He thus will probably leave an imprint on monetary policy that will endure long after he leaves office, since a full term on the board is 14 years.

The nominations were announced Thursday.

Mr. Johnson, 36, now assistant secretary of the Treasury for economic policy, is a supply-sider known to favor expanding the monetary supply to stimulate economic growth. He was previously an associate professor of economics at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia.

Mr. Angell, 55, a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, has a monetarist orientation but describes himself as non-dogmatic. A professor of economics at Ottawa University of Ottawa, Kansas, as well as a part-time farmer, he was sponsored by a fellow Kansan, Senator Robert Dole, the leader of the Republican majority.

Mr. Johnson will replace J. Charles Partee when his term expires on Jan. 31, 1986. He was chosen for a full 14-year term. Mr. Angell was chosen to succeed Lyle

E. Gramley, who resigned effective Sept. 1. Mr. Angell's appointment will be for the unexpired part of Mr. Gramley's term, to Jan. 31, 1986.

The departures could be considered a threat to control by the Fed's chairman, Paul A. Volcker, who took over his post in 1979. Mr. Gramley and Mr. Partee, both former members of the Federal Reserve staff, generally voted with Mr. Volcker on monetary policy.

However, the two members of the board already selected by Mr. Reagan — Preston Martin, the vice chairman, and Martha Seger — have not always supported him.

The board's other members are Henry Wallich and Emmett Rice. In anticipation of the pending appointments, some economists had speculated that there could be a shift of political power in Fed policy-making that could hasten Mr. Volcker's departure. His four-year term as chairman expires in August 1987.

Thomas Thompson, chief economist at Crocker National Bank, San Francisco, noted recent rumors of Mr. Volcker's resignation that repeated denials by Fed officials have not been able to dispel. "Where there is so much smoke," Mr. Thompson remarked, "one tends to think there is some fire."

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Oct. 11
Amsterdam	2.365
Banque de Paris	4.925
Brussels	4.925
London (sterling)	1.615
Milan	1.750
New York (dollar)	1.000
Paris	6.545
Stockholm	4.625
Switzerland	2.000
Zurich	2.000
1 ECU	1.936
1 SDR	1.600

Closings in London and Zurich, (bids in other European centers, New York rates of P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000 (g) Not quoted (h) A.: not available (i) To buy one pound: \$1.615

Other Dollar Values

Currency per U.S.	Oct. 11
Australian dollar	0.72
Belgian franc	40.33
British pound	1.615
Canadian dollar	0.72
Deutsche mark	2.36
French franc	6.54
Italian lira	2036
Japanese yen	161
Swiss franc	2.00
West German mark	2.36

Source: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits	Oct. 11
1 month	4 1/4%
3 months	4 1/4%
6 months	4 1/4%
1 year	4 1/4%

Source: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates Oct. 11

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
Federal Funds	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
Prime Rate	8 1/2%	8 1/2%
Broker Loan Rate	8 1/2%	8 1/2%
Com Paper 90-120 days	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
3-month Treasury bill	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
6-month Treasury bill	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
CDs 90-120 days	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
CDs 180-270 days	7 1/2%	7 1/2%

West Germany

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Overnight Rate	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
3-month Treasury bill	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
6-month Treasury bill	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
4-month Treasury bill	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

Source: Reuters, Commercial, Credit, Lloyds Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits

United States	Close	Prev.
1 month	8 1/4%	8 1/4%
3 months	8 1/4%	8 1/4%
6 months	8 1/4%	8 1/4%
1 year	8 1/4%	8 1/4%

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

United States	Close	Prev.
Money Market Funds	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
Money Market Funds	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
Money Market Funds	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
Money Market Funds	7 1/2%	7 1/2%

Source: Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith.

Gold

United States	Close	Prev.
Gold	325.00	325.00
Gold	325.00	325.00
Gold	325.00	325.00
Gold	325.00	325.00

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Government and Major Banks Consider International Superbank

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, the Federal Reserve Board and major U.S. banks are considering forming an international superbank to handle lending to cash-starved developing countries.

The idea, part of a major initiative by U.S. officials to handle the Third World debt crisis, was seen as a way to help get money faster to Third World debtors and to make it easier for debtor countries and their Western lenders to negotiate new loan agreements, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d said Thursday.

The superbank is the brainchild of the chairman of the Federal Reserve, Paul A. Volcker, said Mr. Baker, who had just returned from the International Monetary Fund-World Bank meeting in Seoul this week.

Such a bank would eliminate the current system in which private lending is controlled by syndicates of international banks, each of which must approve any new lending or renegotiation of debt.

Officers from one or two of the major lenders would head the consortium, which would be subject to regulatory approval by banking agencies. The major appeal of the superbank would be that it would make management of the debt easier, Mr. Baker said. The problem has been that "you need so many banks to say 'yes' before anyone in the syndicate will say 'no,'" he added.

Mr. Volcker has been frequently mentioned as a contender for the job of head of the World Bank when its president, A. W. Clausen, retires next year. However, an administration source said Thursday that it was unlikely that Mr. Volcker would get the job.

Greece Devalues Drachma by 15%

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Greece devalued the drachma Friday by 15 percent against the U.S. dollar as part of a package of economic austerity measures.

NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50
AT&T	102.00	101.00	101.50	+0.50
GE	28.50	28.00	28.25	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.50	+0.50
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.50	+0.50
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.50	+0.50
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.50	+0.50
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.50	+0.50
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.50	+0.50
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.50	+0.50

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1.1B
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1.1B
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1.1B
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1.1B
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1.1B

Monday's
NYSE
Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 126,540,000
Prev. P.M. vol. 114,980,000
Prev. consolidated close 125,253.98

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	Volume
13	10	10	33	1,113,660
13	10	10	33	1,113,660
13	10	10	33	1,113,660
13	10	10	33	1,113,660
13	10	10	33	1,113,660

NASDAQ Index				
Close	Chg.	Week	Year	Vol.
202.11	+1.22	201.45	202.50	24,500
202.11	+1.22	201.45	202.50	24,500
202.11	+1.22	201.45	202.50	24,500
202.11	+1.22	201.45	202.50	24,500
202.11	+1.22	201.45	202.50	24,500

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Close	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low
100.00	+0.10	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	+0.10	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	+0.10	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	+0.10	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	+0.10	100.00	100.00	100.00

NYSE Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	Volume
13	10	10	33	1,113,660
13	10	10	33	1,113,660
13	10	10	33	1,113,660
13	10	10	33	1,113,660
13	10	10	33	1,113,660

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	5-Shr	10-Shr	15-Shr
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50	1.1B
100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50	1.1B
100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50	1.1B
100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50	1.1B
100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50	1.1B

AMEX Sales				
4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Prev. consolidated close	Prev. consolidated volume	Prev. consolidated close
126,540,000	114,980,000	125,253.98	114,980,000	125,253.98
126,540,000	114,980,000	125,253.98	114,980,000	125,253.98
126,540,000	114,980,000	125,253.98	114,980,000	125,253.98
126,540,000	114,980,000	125,253.98	114,980,000	125,253.98

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50	1.1B
100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50	1.1B
100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50	1.1B
100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50	1.1B
100.00	99.00	99.50	+0.50	1.1B

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
A										
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	AAR		56	24	14	14	22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	AMC						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	AMR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
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12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14 1/2	14	ANR						22 1/2	+
12/17/78	14									

Dow Index Jumps 27.52 Points

United Press International

NEW YORK — The stock market rose sharply Monday as both the Dow Jones industrial average and broader market indexes smashed through records. The Dow rose 27.52 points, to 1,431.88, its largest one-day gain since Jan. 21, 1985.

The New York Stock Exchange index rose 1.85 to an all-time high of 113.82 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index increased 3.57 to a record high of 197.29. The price of an average share jumped 58 cents.

Advances outpaced declines 1,193-426 among the 2,006 issues traded and Big Board volume rose to 126.5 million shares from 114.9 million Friday.

Analysts said three investment firm buy programs propelled the market higher. They said the advance was all the more remarkable because the Veterans' Day holiday Monday, which closed the bond market and some banks, was expected to keep activity fairly subdued.

"Lower interest rates, improved business prospects and awareness that there are some cheap stocks available have made people decide to invest," said George Pirrore of Dreyfus Corp.

"The Dow could sail through 1,330 or 1,340 or experience a minor pullback at that level," he said. The latter case would afford people another buying opportunity, he said.

Philip Roth, a technical analyst at E.F. Hutton, said the market in the short-term is moderately overbought. About 3,000 issues have made net advances over the last 10 days, he said.

He said the market is likely to have a brief setback sometime this week before moving higher again next week but that the Dow could rise to between 1,440 and 1,450 by year-end.

Sears, Roebuck was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 36 1/4. IBM followed, jumping 1/4 to 112 1/4.

Potlatch was third, falling 3/4 to 39 1/4. The company's board rejected a \$45-a-share offer by the Belzberg family and approved a buyback of up to 20 percent of its shares. Last week Potlatch rose 6 points.

Other actively traded blue chips climbed. Westinghouse added 1 to 44. Goodyear 1/4 to 28. AT&T 1/4 to 101 1/4. General Electric 1/4 to 28 1/4. Marshall and McLennan was up 1/4 to 79 1/4 and General Re was up 3/4 to 99.

Financial and insurance issues strengthened. Merrill Lynch rose 1 to 41. Citicorp added 1 to 44 1/4. First Boston jumped 3/4 to 45 1/4 and Federal National Mortgage Association edged up 1/4 to 24 1/4. Marsh and McLennan was up 1/4 to 79 1/4 and General Re was up 3/4 to 99.

Among pharmaceuticals, Merck added 3/4 to 121 1/4. Eli Lilly and Squibb were all up.

In food stocks, General Mills rose 3/4 to 68. Kellogg added 2 1/4 to 71 1/4 and Heinz rose 2 1/4 to 30 1/4.

Walt Disney added 3 to 96. It reported fourth-quarter net of \$53.7 million, or \$1.60 a share, compared with a loss of \$64 million a year ago.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Home Group led the Amex followers, easing 1/4 to 24 1/4. Dome Petroleum followed, unchanged at 2. Damsco Oil was third, softening 1/4 to 3 1/4.

111	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
141	119	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
329	314	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
314	314	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
42	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base	146	184			129	129	129	-1
29	29	Base								

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wks High	52 Wks Low	Close	Chg.
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(Continued on Page 12)

مكتبة من الامارات

GM Calls Fiat Report Speculation

DETROIT — General Motors on Friday called reports that it is negotiating a range of partnerships with Fiat "pure speculation," despite the fact that the Italian automaker said talks with GM on a venture outside the auto sector are at an advanced stage.

Earlier this week, Fiat broke off talks on a venture with Ford. The Wall Street Journal reported Friday that the talks, which could include a joint venture between Fiat and GM's European operations, were being held in Detroit. Sources said the two car makers are a long way from agreement.

"Such stories are just pure speculation," said a member of GM's Detroit public relations staff.

"There are negotiations with General Motors but they do not concern the vehicle sector," a Fiat spokesman said. "Nothing on wheels."

Fiat has interests in telecommunications, robotics, auto components and aviation.

New York Times Service.

SAN FRANCISCO — Pacific Lumber Co. said its board rejected as inadequate an unsolicited, \$781-million offer for Pacific by Maxxam Group, a U.S. paper and printing concern.

But the San Francisco-based lumber producer and welding equipment manufacturer left the door open to friendly suitors, asking its financial adviser, Salomon Brothers Inc., to seek other offers.

Reuters

PARIS — France's two leading aerospace groups, Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation and Aerospatiale, are likely to share a contract worth about \$1.7 billion to design and build the European space shuttle, known as Hermes, industry sources said Friday.

The news that Dassault was seen as a possible winner helped push its shares up 12 percent on the Paris Bourse in mid-September. But the announcement was not made, and the dossier was sent to Prime Minister Laurent Fabius's office, the sources said.

A *groupe ment d'intérêt économique* is a French legal structure that allows companies to form a joint organization from which profits can be shared, but for which no major capital injection is necessary.

No announcement on the move is likely for several weeks while details of the plan are worked out, the sources said.

Western diplomats said the idea of selecting one main contractor for the reusable spacecraft project had caused such ill feeling in the aviation and space industry that Mr. Fabius had been forced to act.

The diplomats said the attraction of a *groupement d'intérêt économique* would be that other European aerospace companies, such as Messerschmidt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH of West Germany, could join in easily at any stage.

Reuters

SCHAUMBURG, Illinois
Metropolitan Police and Fire

Motorola Inc. reported Friday a third-quarter loss of \$39 million, or 33 cents a share, compared with a year-earlier net profit of \$86 million, or 73 cents a share. Sales totaled \$1.30 billion, down 6 percent from \$1.38 billion a year earlier.

For the first nine-months, it totaled \$28 million, or 24 cents a share; compared with \$262 million, or \$2.21 a share, in the year-earlier period. Sales amounted to \$4.1 billion, down 2 percent from \$4.2 billion.

Citing a severe reduction in demand for semiconductor and computer-related products, Motorola said much of the quarterly loss resulted from special one-time costs associated with staff reductions.

The Associated Press

AKRON, Ohio — B.F. Goodrich Co. said Friday that it would begin shutting down its tire plant in Oak, Pennsylvania, next April.

1990

Acorn Computer Group PLC said a more accurate valuation of its stocks resulted in larger 1984-85 losses. Acorn reported a pretax loss of £22.21 million (\$31.35 million) for the year to June 30 compared with a forecast £20.6-million loss.

American Hospital Supply Corp. said third-quarter earnings fell 17 percent from the same period a year earlier, to \$47.3 million, or 64 cents a share, on sales of \$841.5 million.

Atlas Supply Co. will be allowed by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission to act with its owners to seek preferential treatment in con-

AT&T and Philips Telecommunications BV secured an exclusive

communications, BV secured an order worth about 1-billion Dutch guilders (\$340.3 million) to supply telephone lines for the Dutch post and telecommunications agency.

Carlton Communications PLC said it cannot understand the basis under the 1981 Broadcasting Act for the ruling by the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which licenses commercial broadcasting in Britain, that blocked Carlton's bid for Thames Television PLC.

• **Fleet Holdings PLC** financial adviser, Kleinwort Benson Ltd., said it sold 250,000 ordinary shares of United Newspapers PLC Thursday at 302 pence (\$4.26) each.

Sony Corp. will start production of industrial videotape records this month at a Sony Corp. America plant in Florida, with anticipated output of several thousand industrial VTRs a year.

Yamaha Motor Co. will resume dividends with a 6-yr (2.8-cen) payment in the year ending Apr. 30, 1986, after no dividend payments in the last two years, President Hideto Etsuchi said.

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issuer price.

MANAGEMENT	(w) E&C Atomic	5	11.57	(w) J. Lovett Int'l Smelter Co.	8	14.00	(d) D. Winter Wild Wide Int'l Tel.
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Oct. 11	Invoice / Mail, Bill Samuel 96	Company Bk.
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Agip, Italy's national oil company, took up this challenge sixty years ago, probing into the origins of the earth, experimenting with new techniques, and devoting to these activities human and economic resources that are always up to the difficulties to be overcome.

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Werner Bischof, *In the ruins of Warsaw*, 1947



Henri Cartier-Bresson, *The Ascot Train*, Waterloo Station, London 1953



Erich Lessing, *Railroad workers*, 1956



Photographs by Werner Bischof, René Burri, Robert Capa, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Elliot Erwin, Ernst Hass, Erich



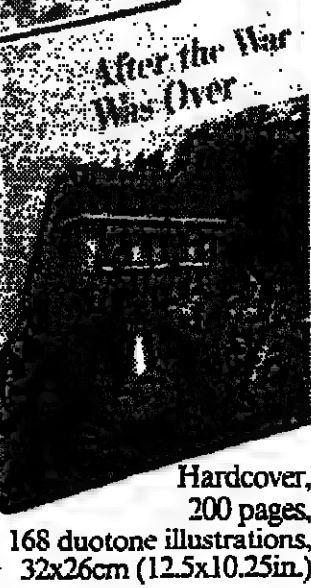
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Herald Tribune

SPORTS

Rams See Chance to Pull Away

Hapless Bucs Still Looking for First Victory

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Splendid runner that Eric Dickerson is, his return to the Los Angeles Rams after a lengthy holdout and his 226 yards have been less a reason for the Rams' 5-0 start this season than a retooled defense, which has given up only five touchdowns and the fewest points of any team in the National Football League this season.

That should hardly make the Rams welcome guests for the Tampa Bay Buccaneers, who are 0-5, Sunday in

NFL WEEKEND

Tampa. But that aside, the Rams have encountered a rather unexpected development in the schedule. A victory over the Buccaneers and losses by the San Francisco 49ers to the Chicago Bears and the New Orleans Saints to the Los Angeles Raiders — not impossible in either case — would give the Rams a three-game lead in the National Conference West. And the 49ers are the defending league champions.

Who would have thought...

Well, Fritz Shurmur, for one. He's the Rams' defensive coordinator, the retooler.

"This is an extremely big game for us," he said the other day. "By game time, their 0-5 record won't be any more significant than our 5-0."

That may be true, but the defensive schemes he has implemented leave the Rams in an advantageous position. Among the changes from last year are more man-to-man coverages with the defensive backs, more frequent use of six-man pass coverages, even on some second-down plays, a better rush by the defensive front, and the return to health of the starting safeties, Nola Croswell and Johnnie Johnson, and the defensive linebacker Gary Jeter.

"Last year," Shurmur said, "we didn't challenge offenses near as much as we wanted to. We got a little cautious, playing mostly in zone coverage. So we had to take it upon ourselves to be more aggressive and to raise our efficiency level by covering a little tighter and rushing a little better."

The results have been encouraging. This week the Rams have the sixth-best rated defense in the league, and they rank among the better defensive teams with 21 sacks, eight interceptions and a 51-percent pass-completion rate by opposing quarterbacks.

All of which sounds like more bad news for the Buccaneers. (Harris' Reno Race & Sports Book has made the Rams 6½-point favorites.)

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Buffalo Bills (0-5) at New England Patriots (2-3): The Bills, weak in all phases and going nowhere, came at a good time for the Patriots, who beat them, 17-14, three weeks ago. The Patriots are floundering, too, and need to win or fall from contention. They have been scoring fewer than three touchdowns a game, but Buffalo's defense is porous enough to exploit, as the Colts did last Sunday in winning, 49-17. (New England by 10.)

Cleveland Browns (3-2) at Houston Oilers (1-4): Bernie Kosar, the rookie quarterback, will probably start for the Browns because of an injury to Gary Danielson. His timing could have been a lot worse. The Oilers, losing all of their last four games, have given up increasingly more points and passing yards in each of the last three games. Kosar also has the advantage of a rushing offense that leads the conference and a defense that has yielded three touchdowns in a game only once this season. (Cleveland by 7½.)

Denver Broncos (3-2) at Seattle Seahawks (3-2): Along as the Colts' offensive strength is their running game, they will have trouble beating a team like the Broncos, who lead the conference with 151 points. The Broncos have won three of their last four, with John Elway making great strides at quarterback. The Broncos are not without their weaknesses, a porous defense, among them. But the Colts' defense does not appear to be capable of slowing down Elway enough for them to win. (Denver by 5½.)

Kansas City Chiefs (3-2) at San Diego Chargers (2-3): The Chargers are 0-2 at home this season and aren't doing much more than completing a lot of passes. That happens routinely, like losing. But the Chargers may have one advantage in that their defense has played surprisingly well against the pass in the last two games, and the Chiefs have been experiencing difficulty in all phases of their offense. (Kansas City by 3½.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Chicago Bears (5-0) at San Francisco 49ers (3-2): The last time they met, in the conference championship game last season, the 49ers won easily, 23-0, in a game the Bears played without their quarterback, Jim McMahon, who was injured. But the last time the 49ers faced McMahon, late in the 1983 season, the Bears won, 13-3, and McMahon is currently the top-rated quarterback in the league. In many respects, this game is more important for the 49ers because a loss, coupled with a victory by the Rams, would leave the defending champions far off the pace in the Western Division. (San Francisco by 3½.)

Detroit Lions (3-2) at Washington Redskins (2-3): If the Redskins can play with the intensity and emotion they had in their victory over St. Louis, no team could beat them. Not that the Lions are much of a threat. The Lions have never won in Washington, and a shoddy performance in losing to Green Bay, 43-10, suggests that their streak will remain intact. (Washington by 6.)

Minnesota Vikings (2-2) vs. Green Bay Packers (2-3) at Milwaukee: Just when you give up on the Packers, they surprise you, as they did in crushing the Lions. That's why they remain dangerous for the Vikings, who have played well. The key here is how well Green Bay's offensive line holds off the pass rush. Without it, they don't have enough punch to beat anyone. (Green Bay by 4.)

St. Louis Cardinals (3-2) at Philadelphia Eagles (1-4): The Eagles, for all their problems, have the best pass defense in the league. They are also bringing back Ron Jaworski at quarterback, after he threw for three touchdowns as a reliever in a 23-21 loss to the Saints. The Cardinals, who turned the ball over six times, five on interceptions, in a 27-10 loss to the Redskins, have been playing just badly enough to lose this one. (St. Louis by 5½.)

INTERCONFERENCE

New York Giants (3-2) at Cincinnati Bengals (1-4): Despite their 1-point loss to the Cowboys last Sunday night, the Giants are developing a certain consistency in offense, defense and emotion that should serve them well over the next few weeks. Their new offensive prowess should especially come in handy against the Bengals, who have scored more points — 149 — than all but two other teams. Their record reflects the less fortunate circumstance that they have given up more points — 166 — than any other team. (New York by 1.)

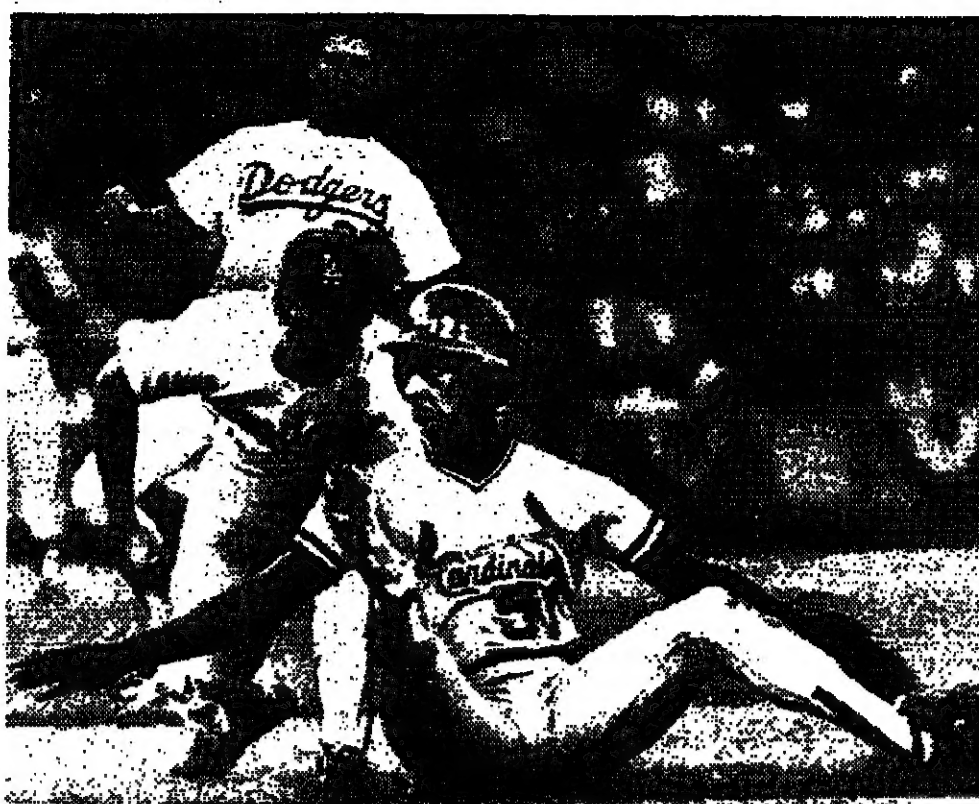
Pittsburgh Steelers (2-3) at Dallas Cowboys (4-1): By allowing the Dolphins to score on a final drive, the Steelers give the appearance of a team incapable of winning when it matters. They also let the previous game get away. So with only one victory in the last four games, they may not be in the proper spirits to beat the Cowboys, who have the top-rated offense in the National Conference and a defense that leads the league with 14 interceptions. (Dallas by 6.)

New Orleans Saints (3-2) at Los Angeles Raiders (3-2): The Saints have never won four consecutive games. Never. With a victory over the Raiders, they could. Is one possible? Yes. Is one probable? No. The Raiders have been exerting enough of a pass rush these days to give most opposing quarterbacks trouble. And the Saints' quarterback, Dave Wilson, will be operating without Eugene Goodlow, the team's leading receiver, who was injured in the last game and is out for the season. (Los Angeles by 9½.)

Atlanta Falcons (0-5) at Seattle Seahawks (3-2): With Steve Bartkowski injured, the Falcons will start David Archer, or Bob Holly. Not that it much matters. Having lost both starting cornerbacks, Kenny Johnson and James Britt, three weeks ago, the Falcons have given up 10 touchdowns passes and nearly 1,000 passing yards. The Seahawks haven't played particularly well in recent weeks, but they won't have to win this one. (Seattle by 14.)

MONDAY NIGHT

Miami Dolphins (4-1) at New York Jets (4-1): Rarely have these two teams met on such even terms. The Dolphins have been playing at a typical level of performance, one that could be enhanced by the recent acquisition of Hugh Green, a much-needed outside linebacker. But such a lofty position is relatively new to the Jets, who have shown a vast improvement in their defense, particularly against the pass. Continued improvement might give them a chance to beat the Dolphins. (Miami by 3½.)



Willie McGee, caught in a rundown on a steal attempt, was finally tagged out by Greg Brock, the Dodger first baseman, who took the throw from second baseman Steve Sax.

Moseby Finding His Groove for Jays

While Royals Count on Saberhagen

By John Feinstein

Washington Post Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — When Lloyd Moseby stepped into the batter's box in the gathering gloom at Toronto's Exhibition Stadium, he was an angry young man.

Moments earlier, in the top of the 10th inning on Wednesday, Moseby had made a diving stab at Frank White's sinking line drive. But the umpire Dave Phillips ruled that Moseby had trapped the ball, and Willie Wilson scored to give the Kansas City Royals a 5-4 lead.

Moseby got a hit and the Blue Jays went on to win and take a 2-0 lead in the best-of-seven American League Championship Series.

"If we had lost," Moseby said, "it would have been awful tough to take. I was just glad to get the chance to hit."

Moseby is, in many ways, the prototype Blue Jay. He is young (25), swift (37 stolen bases) and powerful (18 home runs). He is also an excellent center fielder.

He has played six years in the major leagues after having been in the No. 2 pick in the entire draft in 1978. He is bright and funny. After Wednesday's game, Moseby delivered a long speech explaining how certain he was that he had made the catch on White's ball.

Then he paused, smiled and said, "So, like I said, the ump made a great call. All the ump's are great human beings."

In the end, the call was moot. "Doesn't matter now," White said. "I thought he missed it, but they won. We blew the game anyway."

While Moseby and his teammates filled their clubhouse with loud music and laughter the Royals were an angry, frustrated bunch. "This doesn't even feel like a playoff," George Brett snapped. "Every time I look up someone has

a Canadian flag or something waving. These people think this is the Olympics or something. I'll be glad to go home and see Old Glory flying."

A moment later, when a New York writer made reference to the Royals' 10-game postseason losing streak, Brett screamed several obscenities at him. Even Quisenberry, the laid-back relief pitcher, was up-tight. When someone asked him about shortstop Orel Hershiser's failure to throw out Fernandez on a routine ground ball to start the 10th, Quisenberry also snapped.

"What do you want me to do, criticize my teammates?" he said. "No way. We've been through a tough year together. I'm not going to stab anybody in the back."

Even the usually easy-going Dick Howser, now 0-11 as a playoff manager, let the pressure show. Talking about Concepcion's mis-cue, which was ruled a hit, Howser shook his head.

"Base hit my butt," he said. "If you can't make plays like that, you can't win these games. We just handed it right over to them. Now, we gotta get a big game from Sabes or we're in trouble."

Kansas City's hopes now rest squarely on pitcher Bert Saberhagen's very narrow shoulders. At 21, he is a 20-game winner, a Cy Young candidate.

"I know the situation," he said calmly. "We always seem to dig holes for ourselves. Nothing is easy with this team. I just have to go out and pitch well Friday and hope we get going. We're still out of it. They still have to win four games."

Moseby shrugged when he heard that. "It's true, no doubt about it," he said. "But right now, I'd much rather be us than them."

With all the concern about frigid weather in Toronto, it is here where

weather might be a problem. For the third straight day, Kansas City was hit with heavy rain Thursday, causing flooding around the city. The temperature never got much above 40 degrees Fahrenheit (4 degrees Centigrade). Friday's forecast is a chance of more rain with nighttime temperatures in the low 40s.

The World Series, which will open in the American League park, will not begin until Oct. 19 even if both championship series take fewer than seven games to complete.

Umpire Strike Averted

Paul Runge, a National League umpire, has declared that major league umpires will work all playoff and World Series games, indicating that a threatened strike over the expanded league playoff format has been averted. The Associated Press reported from Los Angeles.

"We've agreed to work all games," Runge said Thursday night. "My sense is that it's over. We're satisfied with the way it's turned out. We feel the final result will be in our favor."

The umpires had threatened to strike because their contract for the two championship series was for five games, while the series was expanded to a best-of-seven games this year.

They threatened to walk out after one team in either playoff won three games, which until this year would have constituted a complete playoff.

The National League president, Chub Feeney, confirmed Runge's assessment of the talks, saying, "It looks like it's settled. We'll either have an arbitration by the end of next week or a settlement."

When asked if the umpires would definitely work all postseason games, Feeney responded, "That's right."

Dodgers Defeat Cardinals Again

For a 2-0 Lead

By Joseph Durso

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The scenario was probably fixed in the first inning: Vince Coleman and Willie McGee, the whippersnappers of the St. Louis Cardinals, got on base for the first time in the National League Championship Series. Both were thrown out trying to steal second base.

And so, the Los Angeles Dodgers shut down the highest-scoring offense in the league for the second straight time Thursday night. They overwhelmed the Cardinals, 8-2, and took a two-game lead with the pennant only two victories away.

They will try to win it this weekend in St. Louis, where the teams will resume the best-of-seven series Saturday with Bob Welch pitching for the Dodgers and Danny Cox trying to avert a collapse for the Cardinals. And the Cardinals were admittedly banking on the change of venue to restore their spirits and their speed on the slick artificial turf of Busch Stadium.

"We're capable of winning four in a row," said Whitey Herzog, the Cardinals manager. "We had the best record in baseball, and the best home record, too. We just didn't play very good baseball in Los Angeles."

"Yes," Coleman and McGee have been picked off or thrown out in the same inning before. You rely on speed, you live dangerously. That's what got us here."

The Cardinals got here by winning 101 games out of 162 played, the best record in the big leagues. They also stole 314 bases and scored 747 runs. But in two nights in Dodger Stadium, they have stolen one base and have been outscored, 12 to 3.

They finally energized their offense in the early innings Thursday night and seemed ready to explode against the Dodger starter, Orel Hershiser. But they left five runners on base in three innings and paid the price: The Dodgers scored three runs in the third inning and two more in the fourth, routed Joaquin Andujar in the fifth and staked Hershiser to his 12th straight victory.

Everybody agreed that the Dodgers had won the opening game because Fernando Valenzuela and Tom Niedenfuer had stopped the St. Louis rabbits. Coleman, who set a rookie record by stealing 110 bases, went 0 for 4 Wednesday night and didn't hit the ball out of the infield. McGee, who stole 56 bases and led the league in hitting with a .353 average, went 0 for 4 and struck out three times.

The Dodgers' chances of keeping them off the bases looked pretty good Thursday night, too. Hershiser came into the game with a record of 19 and 3, he had won 11 straight at home and he hadn't lost anywhere since July 7 in St. Louis. By contrast, Andujar won his 20th game on Aug. 23 and then won only once in his next nine starts.

But despite the omens, the

sprinters came out sprinting, and it was a great show.

Coleman opened the game by lining a single to center. He promptly took a long and menacing lead off first with McGee at bat. But before Hershiser delivered one pitch to the plate, he threw six times to first base, driving Coleman back each time.

Finally, after nine throws to first base and one pitchout, Coleman streaked for second. But Mike Scioscia sprang from behind the plate firing and gunned him down at second.

McGee then hit a grounder near second base that Mariano Duncan bobbled for an error. Now, sprinter No. 2 was leading off first. And, after one throw over, he headed for second.

This time, Scioscia called a pitchout, and McGee was trapped between first and second and was run down and tagged.

"It's happened before," McGee said later in a tense locker room. "But I don't remember when I went on a hit-and-run play, and they pitched out."

The Cardinals opened the scoring in the third after McGee singled to left field with one down and Tommy Lee Walker. Hershiser obliged by throwing a wild pitch on the 3-and-2 count to Jack Clark, and McGee flashed all the way home from second.

Now the Cardinals had one run, but that was all. And in the bottom of the third, the Dodgers broke out with three and snatched the lead.

Steve Sax led with a one-out single through the middle, and Andujar tried to keep him close. Instead, he threw the ball past first base, and Sax raced to third. Then Hershiser chopped a high-bounce single over Terry Pendleton, who was playing in close at third, and the Cardinals' lead was gone.

Duncan lined to center for the second out. But before Andujar got the third, Ken Landreaux doubled to left center for a 2-1 lead, and Bill Madlock singled to make it 3-1.

One inning later, Scioscia led with a bunt and was safe when Darrell Porter fell down chasing it. And Greg Brock nailed Andujar's 1-and-1 pitch into the right-field seats for a home run.

The Dodgers padded their lead with a run in the fifth. Landreaux led off with his second double, to the same spot as the first, and one out later Andujar walked Pedro Guerrero intentionally. Mike Marshall drove in the run with a single to left, taking second on the throw home as Guerrero went to third.

Andujar was now out of the game, having given up six runs on eight hits in 4½ innings. Rick Horton came on in relief and got out of the inning.

The Dodgers scored twice more in the sixth. With two out, Duncan doubled, and Landreaux walked. Madlock then singled up the middle for one run, and Guerrero followed with a single to left for the second.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Martin Reportedly Didn't Start Fights

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (NYT) — An investigation into two bar incidents involving Billy Martin, the manager of the New York Yankees, placed no blame on Martin for starting the fights, but showed that he did "things he shouldn't be doing," a Yankee source familiar with the investigation has declared.

"It looks like in both cases Billy was in places where he shouldn't be," the source said. "It's always something he shouldn't be doing. Like in the fight with Whitson, it didn't start the fight, but he didn't walk away and instead he pursued it." There was no immediate indication whether the outcome of the investigation would affect Martin's status as manager.

When the Yankees were in Baltimore to play the Orioles Sept. 20-22, Martin became involved in a shoving incident with a man he had been drinking with and, on the next night, was involved in a fight with Ed Whitson, a Yankee pitcher. Martin suffered a broken right arm and cracked ribs in the Whitson fight.

Braves Appoint Tanner as Manager

ATLANTA (AP) — The Atlanta Braves have appointed Chuck Tanner as manager for the next five years. Tanner, who was fired Monday after eight seasons with the Pittsburgh Pirates, replaces Bobby Wine, who took over as manager of the baseball club in August.

Ted Turner, owner of the Braves, said that John Mullen would remain as general manager "right now, the way things are." But he added that Tanner "will have a lot of control." Contract terms were not disclosed.

Semifinals Set Up in Federation Cup

TOYOTA, Japan (AP) — Czechoslovakia swept two singles and one doubles match against Hungary, while Bulgaria beat Britain, 2-1, in Friday's quarterfinals of the Federation Cup tennis tournament, the women's equivalent of the Davis Cup national team tournament for men.

Czechoslovakia, seeded No. 1, will play fourth-seeded Bulgaria, and the United States, seeded No. 2, will meet third-seeded Australia in Saturday's semifinals. The U.S. team beat Argentina, 2-1, and Australia downed Italy, 3-0, in quarterfinal matches Thursday.

The U.S. team is playing the eight-day Federation Cup tournament without Chris Evert Lloyd and Martina Navratilova, the world's two top-ranked women players. Zina Garrison, the world's sixth-ranked player, leads the Americans this year.

1987 Tour de France to Start in Berlin

PARIS (UPI) — The 1987 Tour de France bicycle race will begin in West Berlin and have the prologue and three stages in West Germany before the race reaches France. Tour officials have announced.

Felix Levitan, a Tour official, said Thursday that West Berlin, which will be the eighth foreign city to sponsor the start since Amsterdam held the prologue in 1954, would encourage "understanding between peoples" and may help persuade national teams from Eastern Bloc countries to participate in the Tour.

For the Record

The National Basketball Association has selected Seattle as the site for the 1987 All-Star game. (AP)
Clarence Rose shot an 8-under-par 64 Thursday to take a 3-0 stroke lead over Craig Stadler in the opening round of a PGA golf tournament in Lake Buena Vista, Florida. (AP)



Greg Malone of the Whalers, left, scoring against the Sabre goalie, Tom Barrasso. Torrie Robertson, right, assisted on the play. The Whalers defeated the Sabres in Buffalo, 5-4.

Gretzky Helps Oilers Capture Opener

United Press International
EDMONTON, Alberta — Wayne Gretzky began the 1985-86 National Hockey League season in typically outstanding fashion Thursday night by scoring two goals and an assist in leading the defending Stanley Cup champion Edmonton Oilers to a 4-3 victory over the Winnipeg Jets.

"It was a very big game for us because we were psychologically up for it," said Gretzky, who participated in a 10-minute laser light show prior to the lifting of the Stanley Cup banner. "The win for the Jets tonight would have given them a lift all year. We play them three times in the first month, so if we can win three, we should take a good lead on them."

MacTavish fired the game-winning goal at 11:55 of the third period on a 40-foot slap shot through a maze of players and past the Winnipeg goalie, Brian Hayward.

The game included 102 penalty minutes and five fighting majors for each team.

Although on the losing side, the Jets' coach, Barry Long, was not too disappointed.

"I can't fault anybody with the effort they gave me tonight," he said. "It was tremendous. We had lots of chances, but we are not game-sharp yet. I feel if we were playing any other club, we would have won." The Jets had 39 shots on goal.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Playoff Box Score

NATIONAL LEAGUE: GAME 2									
ST. LOUIS					LOS ANGELES				
	AB	R	H	ER		AB	R	H	ER
Coleman	5	0	1	0	Duncan	4	0	1	0
McGee	4	1	1	0	Anders	4	1	1	0
Herr	2	0	1	0	Lindor	4	0	1	0
J. Clark	4	0	1	0	Medich	3	0	1	0
Vontilly	3	0	0	0	Buller	3	0	0	0
Probst	3	0	1	0	Quisenberry	2	0	1	0
Porter	4	0	0	0	Masoli	4	0	1	0
Osmith	4	0	0	0	Schick	3	1	1	0
Andujar	4	0	0	0	Bruck	4	0	1	0
Horton	4	0	0	0	Sax	4	1	1	0
Combs	4	0	0	0	Hershiser	4	1	1	0
Brannan	4	0	0	0					
Dwyer	4	0	0	0					
Lofth	4	0	0	0					
J. Brown	4	0	0	0					
Totals	32	0	1	0	Totals	36	8	2	0
SL	0	0	0	0	LA	8	2	0	0
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	Los Angeles	8	2	0	0
Game	Winnipeg	3	1	0	Los Angeles	8	2	0	0
IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO				
Andujar	4	1	0	0	6	2	0		
Horton	1	1	1	0	2	0			
Combs	1	1	0	0	1	0			
Dwyer	1	0	0	0	0	1			
Lofth	1	0	0	0	0	1			
Los Angeles	4	1	0	0	6	2	0		
Hershiser	4	1	0	0	6	2	0		
WP—Hershiser, PB—Porter, T—3:04, A—5,522.									

POSTSEASON SCHEDULE

League Championship Series

Tuesday, Oct. 8
Toronto & Kansas City 1
Wednesday, Oct. 9
Toronto & Kansas City 5
Los Angeles 4, St. Louis 2
Thursday, Oct. 10
Los Angeles 8, St. Louis 2
Friday, Oct. 11
Toronto (Alexander 7-10) at Kansas City
(Sabernose 20-4)
Saturday, Oct. 12
Los Angeles 12 wch 13-4 at St. Louis (Con
18-9)

Toronto at Kansas City
Sunday, Oct. 13
x-Kansas City at Toronto
Los Angeles at St. Louis
Monday, Oct. 14
x-Los Angeles at St. Louis
Tuesday, Oct. 15
x-Kansas City at Toronto
Wednesday, Oct. 16
x-Los Angeles at Los Angeles
x-Kansas City at Toronto
Thursday, Oct. 17
St. Louis Cardinals at Los Angeles
(x-1 necessary?)

COUPLES SERIES BEGINS OCT. 18

POSTCARD

Shows of Vienna's Past

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — The mammoth

"Dream and Reality" exhibition

ended Sunday, seen by more than

600,000 people since its opening in

April and besieged in its final days

by hordes of last-minute visitors.

But two other exhibitions in town

that could be seen without fighting

crowds supplemented the big show

at the Kunsthistorisches in some ways.

In the richly decorated main hall

of the Nationalbibliothek, an exhibi-

tion (through Oct. 20) is devoted

to the composer Alban Berg to

mark the 100th anniversary of his

birth. So entangled and overlapping

was Vienna's artistic and intellec-

tual life during the 50 years of

Berg's life that many of the individ-

ual items could easily have been

included in the "Dream and Reality"

show, which simply represented

the city's musical life with sections

on Mahler, Schoenberg, Berg, We-

bern and lesser known figures such

as Joseph Matthias Hauer, Alexan-

der von Zemlinsky and Franz

Schreker.

For instance, the centerpiece of

the show at the Kunsthistorisches

was the restoration of the almost leg-

endary "Beethoven Frieze" of Gus-

tav Klimt, created for an exhibition

at the Secession in 1902, and not

seen in public since. But the poster

for that 1902 show was at the Berg

exhibition. It was done by Alfred

Roller, best known as the set de-

signer for most of the historic per-

formances at the Opera during Mah-

ler's directorship, and is a good

example of the stylistic shifts in the

arts at the time.

Almost next door, the Albertina

has a show through Dec. 8 entitled

"Die Kunst vom Stein," which is

nothing less than the history of

lithography from its invention in

the late 18th century by Aloys Sen-

efelder to the present. It includes

rich documentation on the techni-

cal aspects of lithography, its use

by artists and an exhibition of the

works of almost 150 artists, drawn

in large part from the Albertina's

collection.

The farces, satires and parodies

of the Vienna actor and dramatist

Johann Nestroy (1802-62) are bare-

ly known outside the German-lan-

guage theater world, unless you

count "Hello Dolly," a musical ad-

aptation of Thornton Wilder's

The Matchmaker, which was an

adaptation of Wilder's earlier "The

Merchant of Yonkers," itself a free

adaptation of a Nestroy farce.

In Vienna, however, Nestroy is a

staple of the theatrical diet, per-

haps as much because of his sharp-

ly observed and wittily expressed

understanding of human — and

especially Viennese — foibles as for

his almost Offenbachian satiric

sense. There have been two new

Nestroy productions already this

season, both of plays that are not

often staged and that date from the

period during and just after the

1848 revolution that in Vienna,

led to the Metternich era but

quickly led to another period of

repression.

"Freiheit in Krähwinkel" was

written during the period when the

uprising was in full swing, and it is

full of revolutionary high spirits,

most of them expressed by the part

Nestroy wrote for himself, the jour-

nalist Eberhard Ulitz. Franz

Morak plays the part exuberantly,

particularly in the scenes in which

he appears in various disguises,

ranging from a boisterous cossack

to Metternich himself. Horst

Zankl's production at the Burg-

theater was a celebration of the

revolutionary spirit and the musi-

cal adaptation by Hansgeorg Koch

of the best acting came from veter-

ans in the cast portraying comic

reformer figures.

Even rarer is "Der Alte Mann

mit der Jungen Frau," which was

written about a year later, after the

forces of reaction had come back to

Vienna with a vengeance. One as-

pect of this was theater censorship,

so that this play was not done until

1890, and then in bowdlerized

form, and it is still hardly ever staged.

Nestroy's underlying seriousness

is closer to the surface in this play,

which operates on two levels. On a

personal level it is about the bitter-

sweet marital stresses of a man of

60 married to a girl of 20. On a

social level, it is full of acid, and

still, obviously, observations on human

foolery and political perversity.

Two bad Nestroy cannot be ex-

ported as easily as a Sachertorte.

Art Buchwald has resumed his col-

umn after a leave of absence but will

be writing two times a week instead

of three.

Take a Leap: Parachuting for Thrills

By Iver Peterson

New York Times Service

FORT COLLINS, Colorado

— In 1797 a Frenchman,

R.J. Garnier, leaped from a bal-

loon while he was harnessed to a

big silk canopy he called a para-

chute, which can be translated

roughly as "prevent-fall."

Garnier jumped in for sport, and

as such, jumping from high places

has developed a considerable fol-

lowing. In the United States it has

become known as sky diving be-

cause most jumpers do not open

their parachutes until late in the

plunge. Forty thousand Ameri-

cans are estimated to have leaped

from planes at least once in

peacetime.

[There are more than 20,000

sky-divers in France and an av-

erage of eight deaths a year from

the sport, according to the Fédér-

ation Française de Parachutisme.

In Britain there are 35,000 partici-

pants with an average of 35 fatal-

ities a year, and in West Germany

about 8,500 participants with 10

deaths a year, according to the

Fédération Aéronautique Inter-

nationale. In Italy there are 3,000

sky-divers and two to three fatal

accidents a year, according to the

Aeroclub d'Italia.]

Most sky divers apparently

perform the feat once and brag

about it from then on, one jump-

master said. The sport has been

plagued by its reputation as a

risky, even foolhardy activity.

Yet it's that sense of risk con-

tributes to the thrill of a sport

that "like flying your own

body," as Tim Monsees, head of

Sky's West Parachute Center in

Fort Collins, put it.

"Everybody's different," Mon-

sees said. "Some people are still

scaured after 50 jumps, but for

them the thrill and excitement of

being up there outweigh the anxi-

ety, and that's what keeps them

coming back."

On Sept. 29, a plane of sky

divers crashed on takeoff in

Georgia, killing 16 jumpers and

the pilot. While most descriptions

of the crash called it a sky-diving

accident, defenders of the sport

disagreed.

"The people who were killed

weren't sky divers at that point;

they were passengers," said Mi-

chael Truffer, publisher of Sky

Diving magazine. "A basketball

team could crash on its way to a

game. Would you call that a bas-

ketball accident?"

Precise figures on sky-diving

fatalities in the United States are

hard to come by. Truffer said that

35 to 40 people a year died in

accidents after they left the plane

— and that those are the only

accidents that should be linked

directly to the sport.



Sky diver Tim Monsees: Excitement outweighs anxiety.

team could crash on its way to a

game. Would you call that a bas-

ketball accident?"

Precise figures on sky-diving

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directly to the sport.

that had malfunctioned, in Knoxville,

Tennessee, with 75 pounds

of nearly pure cocaine strapped to

his body. Police say Thornton,

a former narcotics detective,

brought the drug in from South

America.

In 1971 the hijacker who called

himself D.B. Cooper commandeered

a Northwest Orient 727

jetliner and forced a landing at

Seattle, where he was given

\$200,000 in \$20 bills. With the

money in a sack, he jumped from

the plane over Washington state.

Part of the money was found, but

he never was.

At the request of the National

Transportation Safety Board, the

FBI joined in the investigation of

the Sept. 29 crash. Sugar, which

can destroy an engine, had been

found in the plane's fuel. The

Knoxville News Sentinel newspa-

per quoted a government driver

as saying the plane's owner

had botched a cocaine delivery

and was killed in the crash in

revenge by Colombian smugglers.

The same plane was nearly in-

volved in a crash earlier, in up-

state New York. Truffer said it

took special training to fly a sky

divers' plane and followers of the

sport ought to assure themselves

of the pilot's experience.

"It's cheapest to fill it with as

many jumpers as you can," he

said of a typical sky-diving flight.

"The pilot fills it to near gross

weight, he flies it with the door

removed, which is noisier and

colder than he's used to, and un-

less he has had the proper train-

ing and checkout, if he has a

problem he can get into trouble."

Federal Aviation Administra-

tion regulations on the sport are

primarily concerned with the

safety and property of people on

the ground, not in the air. Other

regulations require that all pa-

ricipants be given a written exam

and that reserve chutes be re-

packed every 120 days by a rig-

gared by the FAA, and that

everyone in a plane flying with

the door removed wear an ap-

proved chute.

On April 17, 1981, that rule

saved the life of the pilot of a

small plane for Sky's West sky

divers that was struck by a twin-

engine commuter plane not far

from Fort Collins. Two jumpers

were killed in the collision; all 13

on the commuter plane died.

PEOPLE

Dylan's Doubts as Poet

Though he named himself after

Dylan Thomas, the singer-song-

writer Bob Dylan said in his first

television interview in 20 years that

he wasn't sure he qualified as a

poet. Dylan told the ABC net-

work's "20-20" program: "I don't

know if I'd call myself a poet or

not. I would like to but I'm not

really qualified. I don't know what

you know, Robert Frost or Keats or

T.S. Eliot would really think of my

stuff." The former Robert Zimmerman,

known for his often enigmatic

lyrics, also said he wasn't wild

about the words of the charity

fund-raising song "We Are the

World." "I wasn't so convinced

about the message of the song, to

tell you the truth. I don't think

people can save themselves."

The singer Engelbert Humper-

dinck says a combination of a sinus

infection, bronchitis, laryngitis and

pharyngitis kept him from per-

forming a series of concerts in In-

dianapolis in 1982. Testifying in

Lebanon, Indiana, in a suit filed

against him by Starline Music

Inc., Humperdinck, 49, said: "I

only canceled when I am desperately

ill and can't walk onstage." Judge

Ronald E. Drury repeatedly warned

spectators to refrain from applause

and other outbursts during the

singer's testimony.

Robert Duvall put his hands on

his hips, took a deep breath and

conv